The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. NUMBER 89.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have moved to the new OTIS BUILDING, STATE AND MONROE-STS., opposite PALMER'S GRAND HOTEL; a location equally accessible to our customers residing in the WEST, NORTH and SOUTH DIVISIONS of the city; where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of musical instruments and musical merchandise, ever opened under one roof in this city.

Since our establishment in Chicago, we have continued to represent the LEADING INSTRUMENTS and other goods pertaining to our line of business; controlling in the Northwest the leading Piano of the age, the best low and medium-priced Piano, the best Reed Organ, the largest and best Catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books, and the best brands of small instruments; hence, unlike many other dealers, we are not obliged to CONSTANTLY CHANGE FROM THE GOODS OF ONE MAKER TO THOSE OF ANOTHER. We are the general Northwestern Agents for the

STEINWAY

Piano, an instrument that has received the stamp of universal approval, throughout Europe as well as America, the merits of which are so unanimously conceded, as to require no allusion to them here. We are the general Northwestern Agents for the

BURDETT

Organ, the representative Reed Organ of America, unqualifiedly acknowledged by the musical profession and the trade generally to have no equal; its factory was destroyed by the great conflagration, but has been rebuilt with treble its former manufacturing capacity. We represent, in the Northwest, the largest and best catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books extant, that of

DITSON & CO.,

Comprising the various grades of standard, classical and popular musical works; BESIDES WHICH WE KEEP A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL OTHER AMERICAN MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS. Our European connections, being as old as our business existence, we command advantages upon

IMPORTED GOODS

of all kinds unequalled by any other house in the West. We respectfully invite dealers who are not at present in correspondence with us, to send for our descriptive catalogues and obtain our quotations and terms.

LYON & HEALY,
SMITH & NIXON,
State & Monroe-sts., CHICAGO.

STOVES.

GET THE

"SHINING LIGHT"

AT

CHURCH'S,

800 & 802 State-st.

Buy Home Manufacture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC

leaves St. Louis Tuesday, Nov. 19, and CAIRO Saturday, Nov. 25, at 10 a. m., for NEW ORLEANS,

THOMAS MORRISON, Agent,
200 North Levee, St. Louis.

Copying Books and Presses,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-sts Chicago.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNDERWRITERS'

AGENCY,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, - $4,000,000.

The following telegram was received Monday morning:

New York, Nov. 11, 9:50 a.m.

David Beveridge, Adj't'r, care Jas. E. Floyd, Agent, Chicago, Ill.:

"Our Boston losses will not exceed One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), and will be paid as promptly as were our Chicago losses.

(Signed) A. STODDART, Gen'l Agent.

Reliable Insurance

Will continue to be furnished by

JAMES B. FLOYD,
168 LaSalle-st.,
Bryan Block.

ESTABLISHED BY

ROYAL CHARTER,

A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,

LONDON,

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those desiring the protection of the best insurance.

Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years, and its immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient guaranty of the security offered by its policies.

The Corporation commenced doing business in this country in the summer of the present year, and has appointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the State of Illinois.

Policies issued at the Chicago office,

144 BRYAN BLOCK.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

HAMBURG-BREMEN

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

(Despatch from Company, per Cable.)

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.:
For Boston losses draw on Schroeder, of London.
[Signed] KLINKROTH, Managing Director.

(Despatch from Company's Agents in Boston.)

H. GREENEBAUM & CO.:
Hamburg-Bremen loses less than Forty Thousand Dollars. [Signed] STEARNS BROS., Agents.

We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile Risks, Dwellings, Elevators, and Warehouses.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.

HENRY GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WITROWSKY.

FOR SALE.

California Grapes.

One car-load Tokay and Muscat Grapes, choice quality, prime order.

FRANCIS & WEBBER,
51 West Lake-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A man with family to manage a large stock-farm, mainly horses; 25 miles from Chicago; can have an interest in the business; none but the most capable desired.

H. T. HELM, 126 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
120 East Washington-st.

WEATHER GUARDS.

Our Weather Guard

for windows and doors is

EASILY APPLIED,
IS SIMPLE, IS DURABLE,
IS CHEAP, IS PERFECT.

Those who once try it will have no other. It has been fully tested. It is indorsed by the

Leading Architects, the Leading Builders,

the leading citizens. It is being fitted in the

Large Hotels, in Large Stores and Offices, in Dwellings

of all sizes. No building is complete without them. Call and examine, and be convinced. A few good canvassers and store agents wanted.

WILSON, PIERCE & CO.,
Principal Office, 104 1-2 Clark-st.

D. W. Bosley & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Double and Single Rubber Moulding

Weather Strips.

When applied to Doors and Windows they are effectual in saving fuel, and in keeping out COLD, RAIN AND DUST. Strips applied at short notice.

No. 117 West Washington-st.

OVERCOATS.

EDWARDS,
BLUETT & CO.

OVERCOATS,

BUSINESS SUITS,

DRESS SUITS.

Boys' Clothing, Dress & School Suits
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOUTH SIDE STORE,
No. 376 State-st.
WEST SIDE,
45 & 47 West Madison-st.,
UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,
CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF

MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND JOBBERS OF

CHROMOS,
Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West.
No Delay in Shipping.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Wrought Iron,
Pipe and Fittings,

Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Scotch Water Gauge Glasses, Brass Valves, Cocks, Whistles and other Brass Goods. Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools and Supplies, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose, Rubber, Hemp and Flax Packing, Hair Felting.

BRANFORD MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS,
243 & 245 Lake-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

A. REED & SONS,

PROPRIETORS OF

REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 Sixteenth-st.

DEALERS IN

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA

DR. W. C. HUNT

Has removed to the CLARENDON HOUSE. Telegraph office in the Hotel, where messages can be received from all stations of the W. U. Telegraph Co.

West Side Office: 318 Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

All members of Union Park Lodge are requested to attend the communication this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of taking action in reference to aiding our brethren in Boston who are sufferers by the late fire.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A., F. & A. M.—The remains of our deceased brother, Louis Kormendy, will be committed to the grave at Rosehill, Sunday, Nov. 17. Funeral train leaves Milwaukee Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp. Members are requested to meet in time at Lessing Hall, No. 13 North Clinton-st.

CHAS. H. SHATTUCK, W. M.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A., F. & A. M.—Special Communication, at Lessing Hall, No. 13 North Clinton-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

FURS AND HATS.

FURS!

The Finest Assortment in the City, and Prices the Lowest.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Take pleasure in directing attention to their Elegant Lines of FURS, embracing Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, first qualities; genuine Mink, genuine Ermine, genuine Sealskin Sacques and Sets; Astrachan Sacques and Sets; Shetland and Alaska Seal do.; Fitch Sets, Lynx Sets, Rose Martin, Maine Mink, Black Bear, Blue Fox, Seal, and Astrachan Hats; Ima'n Ermine, Squirrel, Ima'n Black Sable, FOR MISSES and Children; Seal & Persian Lamb Sacques, Silver Coney Sacques, Coney Caps; Ladies', Misses,' and Children's Seal, Astrachan, Silver Coney, Gray and White Lamb Caps, Ima'n Ermine Muffs, Scarfs, and Collars, &c., &c., which they commend as first-class goods, and lower than can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

State and Twentieth, and
Madison and Market-sts.

FURS!
HATS!

STRYKER & CO.,

The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West,

231 W. Madison-st.,

Are showing the Largest and Best Assortment of SEAL SACQUES and LADIES' FINE FURS ever offered in Chicago.

Furs manufactured to order.

Furs altered and repaired in the best manner.

The Largest Stock of GENTS', YOUTHS', and CHILDREN'S Hats in the West.

231 West Madison-st.,
114 South Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

TO THE

CITY TRADE.

We are delivering, as usual, all orders entrusted to our care.

Our Friends in the Country

Can rely on prompt attention at ALL TIMES.

The HORSE DISTEMPER has not interfered with our MULES.

VAN SCHAACK,
STEVENSON & REID,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
92 & 94 Lake-st.

COAL

COAL!
COAL!

Maston's Indiana Block and Minonk Coal, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coke, for sale on track.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

Office, 1 West Randolph-st.

Teams wanted to haul Coal.

REMOVAL.

CHURCH'S
HOUSEKEEPERS' RESORT,

REMOVED TO

300 & 302 STATE-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican and Democratic Consultation at Columbus, O.

The Joint Committee's Address to the People of that State.

The Old Democrats Unwilling to Abandon the Party Name.

Further Disclosures of the Enormous Frauds in Philadelphia.

The New York Sun Advises the Liberals to Wait.

Fifteen Female Voters to Be Arrested.

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15.—A special consultation meeting of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio was held here to-day. The Liberals, about forty in number, met separately and adopted resolutions, declaring, in their opinion, that it was desirable that the organization of all elements favoring the principals enunciated in the Cincinnati platform should be effected, and that, until such consolidation is effected, the Liberal organization should be maintained and perfected; that the Liberal State Convention should declare squarely in favor of tariff for revenue only, and invite all persons, without regard to former political associations, to unite with them; recommending that after the next State Convention the name of Liberal Republican, as a party name, should be dropped, and that of "The Liberal Party" be adopted; asking all organizations which have thus far cooperated with the Liberal Republicans to abandon the old party names, with a view to more perfect union under the name of Liberals; that, as a party, they are opposed to all special legislation or special privileges, believing that equal rights of all should be the guiding principle in all ramifications of Governmental affairs, and under great care in selecting candidates for members of constitutional conventions.

The Democratic and Liberal State Central Committees, together with a large number of other representatives of the two organizations from various parts of the State, held a consultation meeting this afternoon, in this city, pursuant to the call issued on the 6th inst.

A Committee had been appointed by the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Executive Committees to prepare an address to the Democrats and Liberals of Ohio for the consideration and adoption by this meeting. This committee consisted of Senator Thurman, General Thomas Ewing, General Brinkerhoff, and John G. Deshler.

Senator Thurman, on behalf of the Committee, reported an address to the meeting. It was considered, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

To the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio:

The Presidential election is over, and Grant is re-elected. It is not our purpose at this time to speak of the causes of this result. It is the future that demands your attention, and a recurrence to the past is useful only to ascertain the facts and lessons that teach. A vast majority of the Democratic party, perhaps 95 per cent, voted for Greeley. A large number of citizens heretofore of the Republican organization also voted for him. The aggregate of their votes, as nearly as we can estimate, exceeds 3,250,000. The nominal popular majority for Grant is something over half a million. On a vote of nearly or quite 7,000,000 there is a majority of about 7 per cent. This is the result, as nearly as we are able, in the absence of official returns, to state it, but this vote does not represent, with exactness, the sentiment of the country. It is evident that a large body of electors staid away from the polls. Nearly every one of these men is an opponent of the Administration, and had they seen fit to cast their vote, Grant's popular majority would be very small, if it indeed would exist at all. The prominence of the election may be briefly stated; 95 per cent of the Democrats voted for Greeley; of the remaining 5 per cent a comparatively small number voted for Grant. The greater part of them did not vote at all.

Of the Liberal Republicans who joined this party of reform, a large majority stood fast, while others, despairing of success, went back to their old associations, or staid at home. Now, leaving out of view the venal men, who, from corrupt motive, deserted the cause and voted for Grant, and who cannot be relied upon by any party that uses none but honorable means to further its ends, it may be safely affirmed that the great body of electors who staid away from the polls are now, as they have been in times past opposed to the dominant Radical party. It is true that they did not by their votes manifest their opposition, at the late election, and this fact is greatly to be regretted; but let us not rashly cast harsh censures upon them. If they could not overcome their old feelings and prejudices, so far as to vote for a life-long opponent, we may deplore the fact, but we should not be so unjust as to place them in the ranks of our enemies. We have an abiding faith that, with time and reflection, they will be found, as heretofore, actively on our side. The Radical camp is no camp for them, nor is it the part of wisdom to draw a party tomahawk upon Democrats or Liberal Republicans, who, from conscientious but mistaken motives, saw fit to vote for Grant. The circumstances were novel and peculiar, such as had never before been seen, and men of the best intention were liable to err. Condemn as strong as you may the base men who sold their votes, but be charitable to your old friends, who, under circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment, differed from you in opinion. Instead of repelling, strive to bring them back. Free, independent thought is of the very essence of Democracy and true Republicanism. It created the Democratic party in the beginning; it has maintained it ever since; it gave rise to the Liberal Republican movement of to-day, and to it we must look for accession in the future.

"What is needed, then, is not crimination and recrimination, but just the reverse. Three and a quarter millions of voters have protested, by their votes, against the Radical misrule under which the country has suffered, and which threatens the very foundation of free government. The reasons for their protest are as patent to-day as they were when they cast their votes. By every consideration of consistency and just principle these men are bound to continue to act together. The necessity for reform is likely to increase instead of diminish. The advocates of centralization are likely to become more audacious than ever in their attacks upon local self-government. The exactions of combined wealth, and the corrupt use of money in elections, are likely to become established usages, if not speedily rebuked. It is no time, therefore, for any lover of free institutions, of purity in elections, and Government, and of just and equal law, to relax his efforts. Nor is it intelligent, or wise, or manly, to despair of success. No reform party ever gained its first battle. Consolidated abuses can only be overthrown by repeated assaults. Monopoly and corruption ever die hard, but in the end they do die, when a free and virtuous people will seek their destruction.

"We say, then, to every friend of reform, be of good cheer. Ohio—we believe, the only State in which the Radical majority of 1868 has been reduced. A few more struggles and it will cease to exist."

(Signed) "JOHN G. THOMPSON,
"Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
R. BRINKERHOFF,
"Chairman Liberal Republican State Central Committee."

The duty of calling the State Conventions of the two organizations was remitted to the two State Executive Committees.

Considerable talk was elicited by the reading of the resolutions adopted by the Liberal meeting, but most of the older Democrats present objected so strongly to giving up the name of "Democratic Party" and adopting in its stead that of "Liberal Party," that no motion or resolution on the subject was brought before the meeting.

The meeting did no other business.

THE BROOKLYN LIBERALS—THE VIEWS OF THE "WORLD."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Liberals of Brooklyn are first in this region to determine to preserve their organization. They have held a meeting and formally resolved to call themselves simply Liberals in future, and not Liberal Republicans. Several members made speeches, declaring they had burned the bridges behind them in leaving the Republican party. They propose to stand by the Cincinnati platform. Resolutions, inviting all who wished for the success of the Cincinnati platform to unite with them, and ordering a Committee of Thirteen to mark out a future course, were adopted; also, a resolution, that a party which, at the early age of six months has polled over 23,000 votes is too vigorous to die until it shall have reached maturity, and shall have accomplished the work for which it was organized.

The *World* not only advocates the revival of the old Democratic party, but says the chances for its victorious re-establishment are more promising than at any time during the last fifteen years. It remarks that the positions of the war and negro questions are to be outside of the domain of party politics, as will be universally conceded long before 1876. There is nothing conceivable, except a foreign war or new acquisitions of territory, to take the place of the fiscal and commercial questions which were constantly agitated, but never decided, between the Democratic party and the old Whig party. It says that the Republican party has outlived its issues, and that the American people will not accept Senator Brownlow's advice to make Grant President for a third term, or for life. The old Republican chiefs and leaders are either dead, disabled, or out of favor, and the Republican party, now in the hands of secondary leaders, is likely to split into fragments. The old financial hereafter holds actions of the Government, beginning with the tariff question. The *World* concludes that "it must be our purpose in the new era to bring those who think alike to act together. We must rebuild the Democratic edifice by bringing back the stones carried transiently into other structures, or, in plain language, we must reunite all who held Democratic doctrines before the Republican party was formed, and reinforce them by the numerous recent converts to the same order of economic and political ideas. To accomplish this, we must drop mere partisanship, and discuss principles."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—In the Senate the Committee on Stationery and Papers reported in favor of contracting for five copies each of the *Journal* and *Sentinel* daily; five copies of the *Morning Telegraph*, and five copies of the weekly *Volksblatt* for each member of the Senate; the Secretary and Assistant Secretary to be allowed $20 each for stationary and postage stamps, the Doorkeeper $10, and the Chairmen of Committees such amounts of stationery as they deem necessary.

The following bills were read a first time: A bill to regulate the rates of freight and passenger tariff for railroads in this State; a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court at $5,000 per annum, of the Superior Court at $4,000, Circuit Court at $3,000, Criminal Court at $3,000, and of the Common Pleas at $2,500; a bill to provide for the levying of taxes on the property of individuals and corporations in towns and cities; a bill to fix the time of holding Circuit Courts in the Third Judicial District; a bill to give a right of action for damages, direct and indirect, and to any person injured in consequence of the intoxication of another against the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors to such person, and against the owner or lessor of such property in which the intoxicating liquors were sold, if such owner or lessor were cognizant of the fact that liquor was sold on the premises; a bill to require railroad companies organized under any law of the State to have their principal offices within the State, and providing that a majority of the Board of Directors must reside in the State and along the line of the road; a bill to amend Section 5 of the act concerning mortgages, providing that on the payment of the mortgage satisfaction shall be entered by the mortgagee upon penalty of a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $100.

Adjourned until next Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

In the House the old rules were adopted, with the addition of the following:

Rule 65. A motion to lay proposed amendments on the table, if it prevail, shall not affect the general subject to which said amendments are offered.

After a lengthy discussion it was resolved to refer the revision of the Fee and Salary law to the regular Committee, a motion to refer the subject to a special committee of one from each Congressional District having failed.

Mr. Branham offered a resolution recommending to the clerk and door-keeper, the employment as pages, &c., so far as practicable, the sons of soldiers, and inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Adopted.

Mr. Shirley introduced a bill entitled "An act to repeal an act," fixing the time and mode of electing a State Printer, defining his duties, and fixing his compensation, and repealing all laws coming in contact with the same.

A Committee was appointed to secure the services of a Chaplain.

The Auditor of State was requested to report to the House the cost of the brevier reports for the past twelve years.

The following bill was introduced: An act providing for the issue and sale of bonds to raise money by the civil townships of this State for the purpose of paying any debt incurred in purchasing or erecting any school building, or in the purchase of any ground whereon to erect any school building, or for the purpose of hereafter purchasing any ground or building for school purposes, or for erecting any school building, and authorizing the levy and collection of an additional special school tax for the payment of principal and interest on such bonds.

Eight thousand copies of the Governor's message in English and fifteen hundred in German were ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned after the morning session to Monday at 2 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—News from the Constitutional Convention, at Harrisburg, indicates that Cameron will return from Washington to find himself snubbed a second time. A correspondent writes that immediately after the Convention organized, Senator White and Wayne McVeigh, Cameron's son-in-law, moved promptly, and that President Meredith was coolly unconsolable at the "distinguished greatness, and that the same feeling of disgust that characterized the President was apparent among the members generally. The design to run the Convention in the interest of Cameronism, by introducing the caucus system has proved a failure to the Ring, and the result will be that, in a few days, White and his coterie of small politicians will have spent themselves, and will move to the rear where they belong, and brains and intelligence march to the front. It is predicted that the Convention will stamp out the infamous Cameron system, but this seems too sanguine by half.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 15.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, Charles R. Buckalew was sworn in as a member, in place of Fraser, of Columbia, who resigned for that purpose. The Convention adjourned over to Monday next, to allow the President to select the committees.

THE NEW YORK SUN ON THE SITUATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Sun* in the morning says, editorially: "It is an open question whether there is now any opposition capable of being made effective against the Administration and the party in power. Plainly enough the policy of the opposition toward the Administration is to give it rope enough. Utter passiveness is the card to play. The elements of the opposition, decried as they have been as discordant, are, as a matter of fact, perfectly homogeneous. The party of the Administration has no principle of union. Upon no single important question are they in accord. Upon the tariff, foreign policy, financial measures, the civil service, the franking abuse, and even upon what remains of the issue of reconstruction, they are at odds themselves. The duty of the Liberal opposition is to sit quietly by and let the Grant party develop all that is in it. If our assumption during the campaign was correct, that Grant's re-election would lead to greater corruption than ever, there will be in due time a withdrawal from him of honest Republicans, who will come over to swell the ranks of opposition."

ARKANSAS RETURNS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 15.—The *Gazette* publishes returns, official and unofficial, from every county in the State. They give Baxter a majority of over 700 for Governor. The same paper expresses the opinion that D. J. Smith, Reform candidate for Lieutenant Governor; J. R. Berry, Reform candidate for Auditor; W. J. Hynes, Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large, are also elected. It thinks Gause, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the First District, and Gunter, Democrat, in the Third District. It will require the official count to settle the matter as to Smith, Berry, Hynes and Gause.

MARYLAND RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The official returns from Maryland, just published, put Greeley's majority in the State down to 1,072. The Republicans carried 17 out of the 22 counties of the State, and their majority in the rural districts is 4,100. The Democratic majority in Baltimore of 6,172 alone saved the State.

FEMALE VOTERS TO BE ARRESTED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Warrants have been issued by United States Commissioner Storrs for the arrest of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other females who voted at the late election. The parties will probably be brought into court next week.

THE DELAHAY INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Congressional Committee to investigate charges of Judge Delahay, took the testimony of John C. Ingalls to-day. The Committee examined Ingalls with special reference to the Osborne-Ingalls draft.

NEW JERSEY RETURNS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The official returns give Grant 14,567 majority in New Jersey.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Sections.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Probabilities—Over the entire Northwest and lake region, and thence to the Ohio Valley, occasional light snow, but clearing, cold weather will prevail. In the New England and Middle States clear, cold weather and northerly and westerly winds. Clear weather, frequent frosts, and northwesterly winds, with high barometer, will prevail in Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Warning signals are ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—The Western Union telegraph operator at Angola, this county, reports twenty inches of snow there, and that it is still snowing. A train on the Lake Shore Railroad due here at 4 o'clock a. m., did not arrive until 2 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The first snow storm of the season set in here last night. The snow is four inches deep on the level. Trains on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway are blockaded at Irving Station, and all trains are behind time.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—It is still snowing, but not sufficient to add any quantity to that already on the ground.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 15.—The weather is very cold and the ground is frozen.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Nov. 15.—A heavy snow-storm, the first of the season, has been prevailing here all day. It seems now as if the storm would continue till morning.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 15.—Heavy snow storms in Northern Iowa have blockaded the Milwaukee and St. Paul's Iowa and Dakota Division. The St. Paul and Sioux City Road is also blockaded. It has been snowing here all day.

The Horse Disease.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 15.—The epizootic is still raging to a fearful extent. A very few of our city horses here are seen on the streets, and their absence makes the price of coal run upward every day more and more.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. Nov. 15.—The horse disease is becoming general throughout the coal regions. The shipment of coal by canal from Schuylkill Haven has been suspended. The mules are affected by the disease. There being no shipments of coal by canal, it is feared that several collieries will have to suspend work to-morrow.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—A large number of horses which have been worked too hard since their recovery from the epizootic are suffering from a relapse, and numerous deaths from affection of the kidneys and dropsy are reported.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 15.—As no time since the prevalence of the horse malady has the matter seemed so serious as to-day. The cold, blustering weather has made the loss of public conveyances more trying to the citizens, many of whom are now compelled to walk to distant homes in the suburbs and remote parts of the city. The embarrassments which trade is meeting are, however, much greater than all others. The inability to move anything by horses is producing great duliness in a number of departments of trade, rendering prices only nominal. Materials are accumulating at the depots, while the consignees are able to care for them only with the greatest difficulty. A large number of oxen have been brought to the city within two or three days, and could be seen to-day in all parts of the city, in teams of two and four, taking the place of horses. Man power to wagons is used more largely than ever before, wagons drawn by four and six men having become common on our streets. A dummy engine commenced running on the Pendleton street-car line, carrying passengers from Pendleton to Broadway and Third street. Since dark this evening scarcely a vehicle can be seen upon the streets on the city. On account of the general interruption of street travel the great Bethel Fair, which was to open next week, was to-day postponed three weeks. Among the anxious ones concerning the situation are those in charge of the National Baptist Sunday School Convention, to assemble here next week, they being entirely unable to provide vehicles for the six hundred delegates expected. Strangers will find a generous welcome, but will have to resort to first principles in locomotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Cumberland coal trade in Georgetown, D. C., has been quite seriously affected in consequence of the sickness of the horses. Along the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal many boatmen have tied up to await the recovery of their horses and mules, which are afflicted by the epizootic. Only 2,994 tons of coal were received at Georgetown during the past week, and 12,094 tons were shipped, a falling off of about 83 per cent.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 15.—The epizootic is spreading rapidly in this city. One stable had thirteen new cases to-day. About all the stables in the city are now affected. The cars on the Ohio line of street railway have not been running, no accommodation travel to and from the railroad. At Bridgeport the Company managed to keep one car running on the Island branch to-day, but it will undoubtedly be compelled to stop before morning. In several instances horses have had to be taken from the vehicles in the streets, to-day, being attacked with the disease.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—The epizootic still prevails in this city, with little or no signs of abating, and reports from interior points show it to be spreading throughout the State. None of the omnibus or street car lines in this city have as yet resumed business, and it is almost impossible to find teams to transfer baggage from the hotels to the depot. A funeral procession passed through the streets yesterday, the hearse being drawn by oxen.

The Logansport Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 15.—It is understood Judge Dykeman is willing to let the matter between him and Morgan drop now. The fact that Morgan was clothed in a coat of mail is doubtlessly incorrect, as he and his friends deny that he was armed with two revolvers. He is in a very precarious condition, having been at work to induce him to continue to insist on a clear out.

LONDON.

English Irritation at the San Juan Award.

Popular Sentiment in Regard to the Severance of Canada from the Mother Country.

The Shortcomings of the British Army.

The Co-Operative Systems and the Clubs---Woes of West-End Tradesmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1872.

THE SAN JUAN AWARD.

It would be idle to represent the British people as satisfied with the San Juan award. So sure were they of a different issue that they are but too ready to credit the arbitration with ignorance. In one quarter, the attempt is industriously made to fix upon the Emperor of Germany direct hostility towards England. It is broadly stated that England is hated by the Germans, and that the latter would gladly seize every opportunity that offers to humiliate a country which, to a certain extent, sympathizes with the French Republic. The numerous body of Germans who live in England deny that their countrymen are the enemies of England; and surely the simple hypothesis that the Emperor thought the American claim was just and the British claim was unjust, is enough to explain the case. One of the assertions is, that Professor Kiepert, who was the chief adviser of the Imperial arbitrator, published, in 1865, an atlas conferring the Island of San Juan, and all its fellows between Vancouver Island and the continent, on the United States. Then there is an attempt, on the part of the Tories, to make Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] whom Professor Kiepert was one, were, it is said, anxious to draw the boundary line through Douglas Channel, thus hitting upon a middle course between the Haro and Rosario Straits. "Unhappily," observes a Tory print, "this power had been withdrawn from them by the criminal pusillanimity of Mr. Gladstone's Government, who first advanced such an alternative, and then characteristically withdrew it when the United States Commissioners would not hear of it." But I don't think the people generally suppose Mr. Gladstone is in fault. They rather assume that it is a bit of ill-luck, and that America lately has had "all the running."

THE TIMES AND THE COLONIES.

Numerous papers burst out in indignant protest against an extraordinary article in the *Times* (attributed to Mr. Lowe), in which we are told to address the Canadians in this wise: "From this time forth, look after your own business; you are big enough, you are strong enough yourselves, and you are intelligent enough, and, if there were any deficiency in any of these points, it would be supplied by the education of self-reliance. We are both now in a false position, and the time has arrived when we should be relieved from it. Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over." "If it was a Minister," says the *Standard*,—pointing a finger at one already named,—"who dared to utter any sentiments like these of the *Times*, he would deserve impeachment, and would be a fit subject of the severest penalty which the nation can inflict. Certainly it would be a blunder to suppose that the *Times*, in this, represents the feeling of the nation. A handful of able men are in favor of "letting Canada go;" but the masses are altogether against it. The question is not ripe for any such settlement. There is a good deal of irritation at such incidents as the threat of war by the New York *Herald* when it thought the San Juan decision might be the other way; and at the present moment the country would vote to a man for "nailing the colors to the mast" where Canada is concerned.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

While Mr. Reed and other (interested) judges are endeavoring to frighten the British people into a huge amount of expenditure on iron-clad men-of-war, a body of military critics are endeavoring to show the shortcomings of the army. John Bull is indeed in a bad plight if half what these authorities say be true. The military man to whom most heed is given is Colonel Chesney, author of the spirited little sketch, which took the public by storm, called "The Battle of Dorking." Colonel Chesney is a bright, happy-tempered man, of about 40; genial and pleasant, as well as clever and shrewd. He has a strong opinion as to the unfitness of the executive system to the requirements of modern war, and still stronger of the unfitness of the English administrative system for the purpose of feeding and of otherwise supplying the wants of the army during the war. The men who have to win battles may be the bravest and most highly instructed of soldiers; but, unless a machinery exists by means of which they shall be kept, when in the field, well fed, clothed, paid, and supplied with ammunition, &c., the army had better not exist at all, as far as the nation is concerned. With England, it is not those who are known to be the best men who are selected for commands, but those who possess what is termed "the best claims." The vested interests of officers have still great weight at the Horse Guards, and as long as it is considered that all vacant positions of importance must be given to seniors, so long will England suffer. Surely, says Colonel Chesney, (though he does not write this with his signature attached), "surely no one with any pretence to a knowledge of war, or of the merits and reputation of the officers in our army, would suffer our troops to leave England for real warfare under such Generals as have recently been employed,—there being some brilliant exceptions. Why, therefore, employ them during the late manœuvres? The majority were incapable of affording instruction to others, from their ignorance of the science of their profession, and they were beyond the age, and mostly wedded to old ideas, to learn themselves. New military ideas assimilate as badly with the brains of our Generals and older officers as does a patch of new cloth with an old garment." Of those who now hold the rank of General in the British army, few have ever studied their profession scientifically; and those who have had war-experience have gained it when the tactical requirements of the present day were undreamt of. The infantry is instructed in the art of fighting as practised in an age that is no more; and its proficiency in unpliable, and ponderous movements would only enable it to die in a disciplined manner. The militia and volunteer officers possess none of that special and scientific knowledge of their profession to which so much importance is now attached in armies.

The British soldier, again, has a rooted suspicion in all his dealings with those who furnish him with food. As long as he had the power of complaining to his officers, who could complain direct by the nearest General or staff officer, he knew that, as they had no possible interest in either giving him short weight or inferior rations, they would see that he "got his rights;" but, now that he knows that, through the working of the Control Department, his complaints go to officers of the department by which the rations are issued, he believes he can be injured with no chance of redress. The new Control Department, in fact, is distrusted by the army. This mistrust has given rise to such dislike that in one of the oldest and largest military clubs, this year, when, at a general meeting, some hundreds of members being present, it was proposed to substitute the words "Control officers" for "Commissariat officers" in the enumeration of those who were eligible to become members, there was only one member besides the proposer—a Control officer—and the seconder, who voted for it. The proposition was, in fact, received with groans of disapproval from all sides. To have with an army in the field a department that wishes to control everything, to interfere with military movements, assuming to itself military functions that can only be performed by combatant officers, while, at the same time, it rebels against any military control being exercised over its officers, or the manner in which they perform their duties, is to court disaster.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM AND THE CLUBS.

The London tradesmen continue to agitate with bitterness and activity against the co-operative associations of members of the Civil Service. They contend that, as individuals receiving State pay, the civil servants have no right to establish societies injurious to trade. To such lengths will pecuniary interest carry mankind, that it is literally true that deputations of tradesmen have waited upon members of the Government, urging immediate interference on the part of the superior authorities. It need hardly be said that no notice is taken, by the Heads of Departments, of these complaints.

Yet, on the other hand, the position of the West-End tradesman is deserving of a certain amount of pity. His rent is enormously high, and he is obliged to give very long credit. If it maddens him to see some of his customers going off to the co-operative stores, and paying the ready money which they refused to him, we need not be very critical as to his economical errors. On the other hand, the false system of credit, and the stress of competition, have led the tradesman into tricks and habits of dealing which are demoralizing to everybody concerned. To such an extent has this grown, that an agent of resistance has sprung up in an unexpected quarter. The clubs are in revolt; and, if the movement is maintained, the profits of the West End tradesmen will receive another serious blow. As an illustration of the manner in which the co-operative principle is gradually permeating the commercial system in England, a few further particulars may be interesting. The co-operative principle, which is the basis of all club-organization, has not hitherto been applied to that part of club-management which requires it most. Subscriptions have been collected together, and the requisite buildings have been built and furnished; but the *provisioning* of clubs has been left to the West-End tradesman, who finds it to his interest to *fee* club and other servants, and thus to make them subservient to himself. The consequences of rapidly-increasing retail prices, and the combination of tradesmen and servants, are to be seen in the deficit which club-committees too often find when they investigate accounts for provisioning,—amounting, frequently, to thousands of pounds in but a comparatively short time. Clubs should buy everything by wholesale,—not only food, but wines, beer, spirits, cigars, glass, china, plate, linen, cutlery, and all the thousand-and-one household necessaries out of which the retailer now makes his large profits. Destroy, it is urged, the retail system, and your servants will have only one master to serve (the old evil of "tips," and gratuities, and percentages having simultaneously ceased), and members of clubs will be secured against occasional "whips" to clear off losses in the catering department, and against finding the prices on the *carte* largely increased. With a capital of £150,000, the West-End clubs, it is thought, might establish for their own use a co-operative store which would provide them with the best of everything at the lowest prices, and which would make a large return for the money invested. The clubs are all within a short distance of one another; they could be inexpensively served from a central store, and, being ready-money customers to themselves, they could not fail to make profits both ways.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Address of the Commissioners.

[illegible] in charge of the celebration of the [illegible] Exhibition at Philadelphia have issued the following address:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "commemorate the first century of our existence, by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of old nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the centennial celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the birthday of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all of the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable. In this "celebration" all nations will be invited to participate, its charcter being international. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly-opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the claim of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North, in manufacture, the ceaseless machinery of her mills, converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this Exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part. To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands, will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that $10,000,000 will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories. The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the National glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth, and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Temporary Secretary.

Elopement Extraordinary—A Farmer's Wife and Daughter Elope with a Father and Son.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 12.

The quiet little village of Clarksville, in this county, has been stirred by a more than ordinary sensation, within the past few days, the facts of which, as related to us by the injured party himself, are about as follows: Isaac Rose, a hard-working farmer, not over 40 years of age, together with his wife Elizabeth, aged 30, daughter Mary Louisa, aged 16, and little boy, constituting the Rose family, resided in the village, and, until within a few days past, Mr. Rose was unaware of the shock his domestic happiness was so soon to receive. He, in his vocation as farmer, was necessarily absent from home at his work from early morning until late at night. On Thursday last was no exception to [illegible] returning home that evening [illegible] had been looked, dark and deserted [illegible] the family was absent. Supposing his wife was visiting her brother in another part of the village, he turned his steps thither, but to his astonishment found only his little boy there. He pursued his inquiries, and learned to his sorrow that she had left the village with her daughter. Further inquiry proved that she had deserted him for another man, and also that his daughter too had been stolen from him.

Residing in the village was a man named Solomon Vincent, 30 years of age, and living with him during the summer and fall was his father, Cyrus Vincent, aged 70. The husband for the first time learned that these two men were frequent visitors at his house, and from the evidence of his son, who was present when they were at the house during Thursday, it was apparent to him that they were criminally intimate with his wife and daughter, and that the four intended to elope together. Mrs. R. bought a trunk a day or two before, and at the time of the purchase made the remark that she was "going West." The father and son also disappeared from the village, and, as the husband believes, came to this city, where they joined his wife and daughter, and have "gone West." The woman took with her a number of articles of bedding, etc., and $2 in money. The alleged paramour is well [illegible] goods and, if they have fled together, she will doubtless be well cared for. The injured husband was in this city yesterday afternoon to gain a clue to the fugitives if possible.

LUMBER.

The Business in Chicago.

Its Growth and Magnitude.

The receipts of lumber by lake will end early in December, and they will foot up a much larger total than in any former season. Chicago is now without a rival in this branch of trade, which has wholly grown to its present *status* during twenty years past.

The great demand for lumber, this season, to rebuild our city, has added somewhat to receipts; but the ratio of increase is but little above the gradual increase of former years—being about 8 per cent addition to the receipts of 1871, and 10 per cent above those of 1870. Situated midway between the lumber producing and consuming sections, with water and railroad transportation, Chicago naturally became the grand distributing point of this important commodity.

Until 1850, the demand for lumber was chiefly for city consumption; but, when the different lines of railroad centreing here began to develop the West, lumber was among the most important items of their business, and the country lumber trade became of great volume, and has increased from 5,000,000 feet to almost 600,000,000 feet per annum, valued at $12,000,000,—and this exclusive of shingles, lath, and manufactured lumber in the form of doors, sash, &c., valued at not less than $8,000,000 more.

The total receipts of lumber alone in Chicago, the present season, will reach 1,200,000,000, and the amount consumed in rebuilding the city is estimated at 600,000,000, which, at an average of $15 per thousand feet, makes the value of the total receipts of the port $18,000,000, exclusive of shingle and lath, which can be safely placed at $3,000,000 more. It will be seen by the above estimates (which are at wholesale rates) that lumber has really but few rivals in the commerce of our city; and it being so bulky and only moved by manual labor, large numbers of our citizens find very profitable employment in connection with the transfer through our market. To bring the matter to the comprehension of those of our readers not familiar with the large amount in bulk actually handled, we will state that the lumber actually transferred to cars during a season, if loaded 6,000 feet in each car, and estimating each car 30 feet in length, would extend 600 miles, each car touching the other; and that, if the whole amount received at this port was loaded in vessels, each carrying 130,000 feet (an average cargo), the whole would form an unbroken line of vessels, each touching the other, for 230 miles.

No other city than Chicago could distribute this bulky commodity in the space of twelve months, as none have the system of railroads so complete. In no other city do railroad officials afford the facilities that the lumber and other interests of Chicago enjoy. The majority of this vast amount of lumber is fully assorted before it starts for the interior, although each railroad company furnishes ample docks for transfer of cargoes and at simply cost of loading cars. Each year this branch of shipping increases, as dealers in the interior gain capital to buy from mills direct; but, as the means of dressing lumber is limited in small towns, much is assorted and dressed in this city. Prior to 1858 all lumber shipped in cars was hauled by teams to the different depots, and for this a charge for cartage was always made. Since that date, by a system of switching, cars of any railroad terminating here can be set into any lumber yard at simply the cost of switching, and so well organized is this branch of railroading that cars can be filled promptly. It is not unusual to see cars of as many as six railroads standing in one lumber yard—some loading for Boston, others for stations on the Union and Kansas Pacific Roads, side by side. To produce so large an amount of lumber requires an investment of money in proportion. Many of our lumber merchants are manufacturers as well, owning their pine lands, mills, vessels, docks, in fact, a complete lumber establishment, of which Chicago has many, only lacking the two items of railroads and customers. Another class own mills and lands, and sell by cargo only. Still another class have only stocks of lumber in this market, which they buy by cargo afloat.

The combined interests are represented in Chicago by nearly two hundred firms, and the large amount of lumber sold here annually causes a healthy competition and fair prices. Our quotations of lumber will, when compared with Lake Erie and Eastern ports, show a much lower range of prices, particularly on common boards and dimension lumber. In clear lumber the difference is not so great, as the stock is never large in this market; still, clear lumber can generally be shipped to Albany and Boston from Chicago, by rail, at a profit.

The uniform low price of lumber in this market is caused by the great improvements in machinery during ten years past. Twenty years ago most saw mills were operated by water, and generally contained "mulay" and "sash" saws (upright), and a mill producing 20,000 feet per day was a first-class mill. About 1852 the first "gang" of saws used in this section was introduced on Green Bay, and driven by water. Each year has added improvements, until the water mills of 1848 have given place to the splendid modern mills of the present, rated to saw from 100,000 to 140,000 feet per day of eleven hours. Different sections use different styles of saws, some preferring "gangs," others "circulars," according to the style of lumber required to be sawed. The largest mills use both "gangs" and "circulars," and by this means are prepared to assort and saw all logs to the most desirable lumber. Improvements in machinery will continue to be made until the cost of producing lumber is still less, and Chicago must continue in the future, as in the past, the great distributing point for this necessary article so much used in developing a new country.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

A Kansas Doctor Shoots His Wife and Cuts Her to Pieces with a Hatchet.

From the Kansas City Times, Nov. 8.

Details reached this city last evening concerning a horrible tragedy perpetrated near or in Topeka by a physician well-known in this city, a man heretofore bearing the best of character, a kind-hearted husband, and a warm personal friend of all who knew him.

On last Sunday night, Dr. Stark, of this city, received a despatch from Topeka for Dr. Milligan, which was at once forwarded to that gentleman's residence in West Kansas. The despatch was from a warm personal friend of Dr. Milligan, summoning him to Topeka immediately. He supposed at once that something unusual was the matter; so, bidding his wife and family adieu, he left for Topeka. The same night his house was destroyed by fire, leaving his family out in the streets.

Dr. Milligan found, on his arrival at Topeka, that he had been called upon to attend the bedside of the wife of an old friend of his, who was suffering from a severe illness. He prescribed for the patient, and started out upon the street, when he was met by Dr. Samuel Ashmore, with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy. He was warmly welcomed, and accompanied him to his house, and during his stay in Topeka was with him frequently; he during this time observed no signs of anything suspicious or vicious in Ashmore's conduct. He informed him that he had made a bet of $1,000 on Grant's election, and was confident of winning his wager.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. Milligan met with Dr. Ashmore, and was invited by him to accompany him out for a drive over the city, which invitation was accepted. Ashmore appeared to be flushed and excited by liquor, and very boisterously jubilant over the election of General Grant. Soon after leaving Ashmore's residence, Dr. Milligan observed that the team they were driving was a fractious one, and that, in Ashmore's inebriated condition, it was liable to run away. He took the reins from Ashmore, and said he would drive,—that he could manage the team better. Ashmore now showed the first indications of the frenzy and madness which terminated in the butchery of his wife. He drew a revolver, and pointed it at Dr. Milligan, and told him to give up the reins, or he would shoot him dead on the instant, at the same time cocking the pistol. Dr. Milligan, surprised at the violence manifested, jumped out of the buggy, and started to walk back to the house of Dr. Ashmore. The latter started the team, but fell out of the buggy before going very far. Dr. Milligan went to his assistance, stopped the team, and assisted Dr. Ashmore to get in again. He then turned the buggy and drove back to the house.

Ashmore tied his team before his door and entered the house. In a short time afterwards Dr. Milligan was startled to hear two shots fired in the house, one immediately after the other. He hurried as fast as possible to the house with anxious foreboding of trouble. Entering the house a horrible spectacle met his sight. In the kitchen he discovered Dr. Ashmore engaged in the brutal task of chopping out his wife's breasts with a common hatchet. Mrs. Ashmore lay dead in the centre of the kitchen floor, shot through the head. He had fired at her immediately on entering the house, and killed her while she was attempting to escape, by shooting her through the back of the head. He then picked up a hatchet and was engaged in the atrocious act of chopping out her heart when Dr. Milligan entered the room. Ashmore immediately sought refuge or concealment behind a safe or bureau and drew his revolver. Dr. Milligan perceiving that it was a desperate case requiring prompt and desperate action, rushed upon the drunken madman, when a desperate struggle ensued. Ashmore fought and struggled with the fury of a madman, which he certainly was. He received some heavy blows in the head and face from Milligan, and was, with some assistance, finally secured. It required the combined strength of ten men to take him from the house to the jail, so fierce and so superhumanly strong was he in his desperation. He is securely confined in jail awaiting investigation.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

Obsequies of the Late General Meade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Since the obsequies of President Lincoln, Philadelphia has not witnessed such an imposing funeral pageant as this of Philadelphia's greatest and best-beloved soldier has been to-day.

For days meetings had been held throughout the city, every body of importance deeming it a privilege to make every arrangement in its power to insure a fitting burial for the late commander. The Committee of Councils, the Democratic-Republican Club, the Philadelphia Club, committees of citizens appointed by the Mayor, the Fairmount Park Art Association, Custom House officials, the Park Commission, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Army of the Potomac had passed various and appropriate resolutions. General Hartranft had issued a circular to the soldiers and sailors of the late war. Similar ones had been issued to the Pennsylvania Reserves, the Scott Legion, the State Fencibles, the Second Brigade, and by the Department commander, General McDowell, in whose charge the final disposal of the different bodies was placed. Of course, all this was in opposition to the preferences of General Meade's family, who, governed indeed by his own expressed wishes, desired a funeral as devoid of display as possible. But General Meade's services gave his country as great a claim to be permitted to honor him as those of any man could give to any country, and all objections were overruled by the assumed control of the United States Government. This much was strenuously insisted upon and yielded to the sacred character of family privacy: the remains were not uncovered and gazed upon by public curiosity.

Naturally enough, then, the streets of the city were crowded with people of both sexes and of all ages. Over every flagstaff, and over many porticoes, and wound around many pillars, was the American flag draped with appropriate black. The expression in every face was an earnest of the sincerity and depth of the universal grief and sense of loss.

Early this morning the body of the deceased was removed from the house to St. Mark's Church, where it was placed in front of the altar, guarded by a detail selected by General McDowell. Long before half-past 10, the time fixed for the services, the church was packed. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Rector, Bishop Odenheimer, and Bishop Whipple. Bishop Odenheimer read the beautiful liturgy of the Episcopal Church, and the latter made an address eulogistic of the deceased. The funeral procession commenced moving about half-past 11 o'clock, and took nearly an hour to pass any given point. The national, State, and city officials vied with private citizens in doing honor to the dead. The coffin was carried on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses belonging to Battery K, one of the most famous of the war, and followed by a horse led with saddle and vacant boots reversed. The coffin was covered with the American colors and surmounted by a sword and wreath. President Grant rode in an open carriage, accompanied by George H. Stuart and other gentlemen. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and other army officers appeared in full uniform.

Address of Bishop Whipple at the Grave of General Meade.

The address of Bishop Whipple at the grave of General Meade was very impressive. In the course of his remarks, he said:

I have not come to bear tributes of respect to this great soldier who is dead. The city, the State, the nation—all have done this. Until longest time shall last, among the names which are inwrought in our country's history, his name will be a household word. I stand by the grave of the one I loved, and my thoughts are of that One on whom he leaned as he went down into the dark valley, and of the land of beauty which is afar off.

How poor are words of praise of the sleeping dead! Far sweeter is the voice from Heaven: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord;" and to know that he whom we loved so well, when his hands were unclasped from earthly things, could say, with the intuition of the blessed: "The Lord is my shepherd, therefore can I not want. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

During our late civil war, in its darkest days, I happened to be in Washington, and I received a telegram from our brother, asking me to come to his camp and celebrate the Easter communion. It was a strange place for Easter flowers, and Easter songs, and the Easter story of the Resurrection; but I don't recall a service more redolent of the peace of Heaven. Many of the bronzed men that knelt that day at the Lord's table, like him who is lying here, are sleeping with the dead. Others are scattered afar in this busy world. I knew that day that we, too, had centurions who feared God and prayed alway.

Death came to him hardly with the sound of a footfall. There were a few days that friends waited upon medical skill, but his thoughts were in the land whither he was going. The tears of penitence and the look of faith were blent in dying prayers. He asked his pastor for the Communion, and he gathered by the Lord's table manna for the last journey. And so he fell asleep, in the blessed sleep.

The country needs men—not men that curse and swear, not men who cheat and lie, not men who never pay any act of worship but at the dram-shop; but men that believe in God, and are ashamed to sin, men that can show us how to live, and, if need be, show us how to die. If we thus live—fearing God, and living in holy obedience to His laws—it will matter little when death shall come, for though we shall go to lie down in the quiet churchyard, they that have lived and loved here together will soon be together.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.

The Physicians Utterly Baffled.

Calcutta (Oct. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

At Bokhara and in Cashmere, as well as in India, the disease seems to have abated almost as rapidly as it has spread. Since the first outbreak to the latest returns there have been 750 cases of men, women, and children among British troops, and of these 478 cases have been fatal. In some instances the progress of the disease was dreadfully rapid, and, had the year been a little less advanced, there is every reason to believe that these large numbers would have been materially greater. The amount of care and patience directed to the subject of cholera by the medical profession is enormous, but, so far, little seems gained beyond an analysis of symptoms and of other features of the disease. Nothing satisfactorily probable has been arrived at as to the cause or cure of cholera. I have received this morning the report for last year of the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, and some of the facts are painfully interesting. * * * We have the unpleasant statement that as far as treatment went, the medical officer in charge and all under him would "sum up their experience and observations in the one sad word, 'useless'—at all events when the disease had passed beyond a certain stage. Every kind of recommended line of treatment—the saline, the alkaline, the derivative, the stimulant, the alterative, the expectant—were tried, and signally failed. Dr. Cowen states that there is no discoverable cause for the disease. The men had neither been eating nor drinking to excess, there was no suspicion of infection, and the hospital afterward accommodated native troops without a case of illness. The assistant surgeon in charge made a like report as to the utter impossibility of any conjecture as to the cause of the disease, but he states that the largest number of victims were from among those men who, from long residence in the place, or other causes, had become deteriorated in health. Among the recruits of five months' Indian service, four were attacked, and all recovered. The officers had, with one or two exceptions, had short service in India, or had been at home since the arrival of the regiment, and not one of them was attacked. All this is important, but I do not know whether your medical readers will say that it adds much to their knowledge of the causes of cholera or the remedies for it.

The Real "Mansard."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We beg leave to speak a word for Monsieur Francois Mansard, who has been in his grave more than these 200 years, and whose roofs cover large portions of the great cities of Europe. Is it possible that it is reserved for America and this generation to call down curses on the head of the old French architect? Not a bit of it. The trouble is not with the shape of the roof, but with its material and interior construction. That vast quadrangle of palaces called on one end the Tuileries, and on the other the Louvre, was nearly all covered with Mansard roofs, and yet when the Tuileries burned, the rest of the building was saved. Why is plain enough to any one who looks at the still-standing thick brick partitions, running transverse the building and extending clear up to and above the roof. The ancient and enduring blocks that inclose the Place Vendome are another testimony to the safety and durability of this class of roofs. It is preposterous to suppose that only iron was used in their construction. We suspect that stout oak constitutes their internal skeleton, embedded and cased so far as possible in mortar and masonry. Herein, we believe, lies the safety of the continental cities,—in thick walls and mortar-laid wood-work, thick chimneys, and thick tiling on the roofs; finally, in the celerity and vigor with which the ordinary appliance of axes, ladders, and pails of water are applied to the incipient conflagration, while the fire-engines are making ready. As for the Mansard roof, it is the only topping-off of business blocks that is architecturally decent. With a street of flat-roofed blocks, the horizon becomes one straight, dull line, but the Mansard roof gives a touch of Gothic picturesqueness as well as useful attics. But they must be rested on frequent partitions of masonry, framed with iron, casemated with something thicker than slates, and not hoisted too near the stars.

THE ART OF CATTLE-DRIVING.

Scenes at Communipaw—Texan Steers and Mexican Vaqueros.

From the New York Times, Nov. 12.

An exhibition of the well-known skill of Mexican vaqueros in the art of driving and lassoing the half-wild cattle of their country was recently given at the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, by a troupe of these men, who had been brought East by an enterprising showman. Among the spectators on the occasion appears to have been a New York butcher, who does an extensive business in Texas cattle. To him occurred the idea that the Mexicans might be more usefully employed than in the show business, and forthwith he engaged two of the most skilful in the troop as drovers. These men were sent over to the Communipaw Cattle Yards, and on Friday they gave an example there of their skill. Three Texan steers—wiry, active and long-horned, as these animals are, and driven to the verge of madness by the sufferings of their three weeks' journey in the cars—were turned out into a large inclosure. The hundreds of men engaged in the abatoir and about the yards gathered to view the scene. Scarcely had the maddened cattle rushed into the inclosure, when the vaqueros dashed in on their active ponies, and, throwing their long lassoes over one of the steers, brought it at once to the ground. The animal's legs were immediately tied, and the men, remounting, pursued the others, which were careering round the yard at a furious rate. Dashing beside one of them, a vaquero seized the animal's tail, and by a sudden and violent effort compelled it to perform an involuntary summersault. Scrambling to its feet, the furious beast rushed on, and the gate of the enclosure being thrown open, the steers were driven through the yards to the abbatoir. This was a task which displayed the skill of the drivers quite as much as the lassoing. The animals, wild with rage and terror, ran furiously in every direction but the one they were wanted to go; but at every turn, they were met by one or the other of the vaqueros, shouting and flourishing his lasso; and no matter how rapid the rush of the animal, or how short the turns it made, the nimble ponies of the drivers were always before it, till the panting and half-exhausted animals were finally driven into the pens of the slaughter-house. The vaqueros then returned to the yard where they had left the third steer, and untying its legs, an operation requiring the greatest activity and skill to perform safely, the animal was speedily driven into the pen with its companions. The affair altogether occupied but a very short time, and excited the admiration of the immense number assembled to witness it. Ordinarily, if a Texan steer gets mad, and breaks loose, the whole tribe of drovers, indeed, everybody in the yards, turn out to hunt it, and the scene becomes exciting, not to say dangerous. Sometimes the maddened animal escapes altogether, and, rushing down the road into Jersey City, clears the streets everywhere before it. Many accidents of this character have happened, and the instances of people being killed by these furious creatures, before a rifle could be brought to bear on them, are not altogether unknown. By the employment of vaqueros, it is hoped these accidents will in future be avoided, for, be the animal ever so furious, the unerring lasso will bring it helpless to the ground in an instant.

A new system of killing the cattle at the abbatoir has also been inaugurated, which does away with the dangerous practice of securing the animals in the slaughter-pens. When the cattle have been driven into a pen, one of the killers mounts on a wide plank placed above and across it for the purpose, and selecting the fated beast, strikes it with a heavy spear at the junction of the spinal column with the skull. The beast drops instantly, like a log. The door of the pen is then partially opened, and a rope being dropped over the horns, the animal is dragged out. This is regarded as a far better system than the old one of striking the beast on the head with an axe. The animal is killed almost instantly, and there is no danger to the men engaged in the operation.

TRAGEDY IN A TUNNEL.

The Late Accident at Mont Cenis.

With regard to the recent accident in the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the following is an extract from the letter of a lady who was one the passengers:

"MILAN, Oct. 13.—SIR: Before I say anything about Paris I must tell you of the frightful accident that happened to us in the Mont Cenis Tunnel this day week. They say everyone must experience some accident or another if they travel by rail. Our day came at last. We were face to face with death, and death of the most frightful kind. We left Modane at 4 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, and after fifteen minutes' ride in the train we arrived at the mouth of the celebrated Italian Pass, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, which is 150 feet above the town of Modane, and the train gets to it by a zigzag kind of way. If all goes right the express gets through the tunnel in forty minutes. Now, we had got nearly through, when, without the least warning, except a terrific noise and an awful crash, which sent us flying from our seats, our train stopped. We were so stunned for the first minute that none of us knew anything, but the shrieks of our fellow-passengers awakened us to the sense of our danger. In about five minutes our coupe was filled with smoke, and we were in total darkness. The horror we experienced I cannot tell you, for no one can imagine it even who has not gone through it. Our train had run into a goods train in the very centre of this horrid '*inferno*.' The heat was like an oven. Three of the carriages were smashed to splinters, and several passengers were mortally wounded. The body of one engineer has not yet been found. Well, we stuck in this horrible place, without light, almost without air, and without help, for five hours. Our engine had burst, and this had caused the smoke. At last six engines were brought into the tunnel to drag us out. After the second hour had passed the employes seemed to lose their heads, and when the engines came we were flying backward and forward, every moment believing we should be dashed to pieces. All the passengers crowded together, and we fairly shrieked to God to deliver us from such a horrible death. We wrote our names on slips of paper in case we should die in the tunnel. At last we got off and were taken back to Modane, the same place we started from.

When we arrived at the station, such a scene I shall never forget. Some women were in convulsions; men were weeping; some had to be carried from the coupe; my sister and I both fainted when we put our feet on safe ground. We had kept up wonderfully in the tunnel, and no harm had happened to us except some cuts in the face from splinters of glass. Our nerves are weaker than a baby's, and I do not think we shall regain our healths for months; but we are thankful to have been saved. The mismanagement that night was shameful, and I hope the world may know the facts as they really occurred. We have read several accounts in the papers, but they misrepresent the disaster altogether, and they dare not say how frightful it was. If we had not, happily, been in such good health, we might have sustained an irreparable injury. Some of the ladies are injured so that they cannot be moved for a month."

A Case of Incredulity.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

One of the vacant lots upon an outer boulevard is given up to a sort of fair, and beside the sale of toys and gingerbread—*Pain d'epice de Nancy*—there are several small shows and jugglers' booths. Upon the outside of a small shanty one sees a large painted canvas, representing a number of wild animals, and in the centre a royal Bengal tiger is struggling in the folds of an enormous boa. On Tuesday evening an animated crowd was gathered before this show, several persons accusing the showman of deceiving the public. They had paid five sous to see the animals, and had seen but one snake, and that was dead. The showman had protested—the *bete* was only sleeping. A countryman, armed with a heavy stick, and followed by a frisky little dog, proposed to settle the matter, and he declared that if he found any deception he would enter a complaint against the showman. The public acclaimed their brawny champion, and paying again, out of curiosity or through a sense of public duty, they entered the show. The snake was as quiet as ever. The countryman walked about him, tapped on the glass, examined on all sides, and, finally, decided that the snake was not alive. "If you come when he takes his food you will see whether he is alive or not," said the showman. The countryman declared that this was merely to put off the public, but he had been found out at last. "No man can deceive me with such shows as this," he said, majestically; and the crowd applauded and looked upon him as a hero. "You buy a rabbit for him then," said the showman, sulkily. The countryman was so sure that no man could deceive him that he offered to throw his dog. At first the showman accepted, but seeing that his antagonist was in earnest he began to protest. This was taken as a sign of fear. The crowd began menacing. They threatened to tear down his shanty, and to march him off to the police. Holding his dog in one hand, his stick in the other, the countryman allowed one minute only for opening the cage. The showman retreated; he pictured the fate of the dog, and was laughed at for his pains. The time had nearly expired when he raised his lid, and, with a glance of triumph around, the countryman threw in his dog. He had barely touched the floor ere the boa raised his head, and, quick as a flash, he enveloped the terror-stricken dog and crushed him in his monstrous coils. There was one plaintive yelp, a cracking of bones, and that was all. The countryman was thunderstruck. He took of his hat, and drew his hand across his brow. At that moment his eyes fell upon the showman. With a bound he sprang upon him, giving him a blow which felled him to the earth, and two or three more in quick succession. The showman was killed on the spot. Before the Commissaire the countryman expressed many regrets for his vivacious movements, and so did the weeping wife and children of the showman. "Mr. President," he said, "I am very sorry indeed that I killed the saltimbanque, but that dog of mine was worth three hundred francs." The man will be tried for "homicide by imprudence," and will get from three to five years.

THE FLURRY IN NEW YORK.

Scenes on the Stock Exchange.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 12.

Long before 10 o'clock, the hour for opening the South street doors of the Stock Exchange, the vestibule was packed with 500 eager, almost furious men. The terrible earnestness with which each tried to wedge himself still closer into the mass, the restless shifting of the crowd, the nervous twitching of faces, the compressed lips, the strange silence of friends, though standing there side by side, and the subdued voices of those who spoke, all seemed portentious of some coming shock, which men were nerving themselves to meet.

On the steps to the subscribers' and members' door were a score of the best known brokers on 'Change. Some stood there with their heads jammed up against the panels, as men who were eavesdropping at the door of fate. The faces of others were turned up out of the crowd with a half-scared, half-sad expression. All through the disquiet throng than clung, and scrambled and tore to get a footing on the steps; among the palpitating swarm that thrust, and surged, and swayed upon the floor below; upon each, nervous, fidgetting occupant of the chairs around the vestibule—you could see that avaricious Terror had set his mark.

As the doors fell back, a shriek, a howl, went up from the multitude, as they dashed into the room. In a minute the floor was jammed with a wriggling mass of men, from whom a roar and yell went up enough to scare the demons of discord. Here a broker, with his hat shoved back, gesticulated to fifty wild and furious men around him. Arms were raised, with one finger extended, with two fingers extended, with three fingers extended, and the hand was flung toward the speaker, accompanied by a yell, only to be drawn back and flung forward again with more violence and a shriller cry. Then two or three men would cling together, raising hands and sticking out fingers, and shaking fists, and howling at each other until the saliva gathered in foam on their lips. Suddenly another man would rush in and join them, and begin the same gesticulation. Another and another would follow, until the crowd swelled into half the room, and shrieked themselves hoarse.

In the Lake Shore crowd the scene was like an extract from Bedlam. Men belabored the palm of one hand with the other fist. They shook their fists in each other's faces, thrust their faces into other men's faces, and made them quiver with earnestness; threw aloft their arms with extended fingers, and thrashed the air all around; shrieked into other men's ears, and danced around, keeping up the yell and the digital action. From the Pacific Mail crowd a horrid din arose, as if wild Indians, savagely rejoicing over a victim, were trying to give a foretaste of the torture to come. Men squeezed and shouted, and made passes through the air with outspread fingers. Here a man, in his intense eagerness to make a sale, would split the crowd by main force and get inside, only to be closed in upon and almost smothered. There a little man, in his anxiety to be heard, would spring two feet from the ground and fall, with extended hand working back and forward like a piston, on the shoulders of those before him. In the Western Union crowd every man was in motion all over. Heads were quivering, mouths were gaping, hands were flourishing, feet were stamping, and dreadful howlings mingled into a horrible roar and echoed through the hall.

Behind the rails the subscribers stood, more silent, but scarcely less excited than those on the floor. Each man held a slip in his hand containing the stock list, and noted thereon the fluctuations from time to time. One would yell out a broker's name, and soon the broker would come up to the rail, lean over, and receive the whispered order to buy this or that. Another would stand and look on smiling, watching his broker sell stock on his behalf at a profit.

Amid all the disorder and discord, the Exchange boys moved leisurely about in their bluish-gray jackets, with gilt buttons, and called out the names of brokers or subscribers who were wanted outside. The telegraph operators clicked away, and their messengers hurried hither and thither on the run, taking and receiving messages.

At about 11 o'clock the elegant Vice President called the Board to order, and announced the failure of two firms. A lull followed, soon, however, to be succeeded by as great a hubbub as ever. Things now, however, were getting easier. Stocks that had fallen so ominously at the outset began to recover, and men began to look more like men and less like demons. But still the eager struggle went on. Here a man chuckled to his broker over his foresight and good luck. There one man fairly hugged another in his arms, with delight at having escaped the vortex. Yonder a man stood leaning against the wall, with almost a ghastly glare in his eye and the pallor of death in his face. His failure had just been announced.

At 2 p. m. things were spoken of as better, and so they continued until the Board closed.

During the early tumult on the floor several elegantly-dressed ladies looked on from the visitors' galleries. Did they recognize in those contorted faces, in those convulsed and stormy forms below them, the gallant, smooth-faced, soft-voiced gentlemen of the drawing-room, or the amiable, unruffled, gently-spoken man who kissed them good-by in the morning and called them daughter? Whether they did or not, they gazed down with absorbing interest, and when the gallery was jammed some of them tried to scale the windows of the passage and steal a glimpse that way.

When the Board closed, men who had eaten nothing that day went off to get a snack and take a drink. But the majority hastened to their offices to scrutinize their notes and calculate the results of the day.

Visitors to the Yosemite Valley—New Facilities for Travellers, Artists, and Photographers.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 4.

Yosemite is one of the resources of our Slope. The number of visitors in 1872 will not be less than 2,300, and a gentleman, who has a good opportunity to observe the tourists, says that 2,000 of them reside outside of California; that most of these outsiders are brought to the State by the desire of seeing Yosemite and the Big Trees, and that they spend in this State $400 each, on an average. As the pilgrimage to this valley is in its beginning, we may make large deductions from these estimates, and yet find that the valley is great in its value as well as splendid in its scenery. The visitors numbered [illegible] in 1871, 1,735 in 1870, 1,122 in 1869, and 542 in [illegible].

Several noteworthy improvements, to facilitate travel and accommodate tourists, have been made in the course of the year. A horse trail has been finished up Indian Canon, a third of a mile east of the Yosemite Fall, leading from the valley to Eagle Point, 4,200 feet above, whence a magnificent view of the higher parts of the Sierra can be had. Some tourists have entered the valley that way, the distance from Tamarack Flat being seventeen miles to the Yosemite House. The trail up the back of [illegible] Rock to Glacier Point is wide and easy [illegible] grade, so that now there are six trails [illegible] into the valley from the surrounding [illegible] one at each side of the river at the western [illegible] one at the middle of the valley on each [illegible] one near the Nevada Fall, and one by [illegible] Tegaya Lake, the two last at the eastern [illegible] the valley. Last spring, a wagon road [illegible] miles long, from the lower end to the middle [illegible] the valley was opened, and a stage [illegible] accommodate those unaccustomed to horseback. Hutchings has finished a new house, and Black is making an addition to his, so that next year 100 visitors can be accommodated at once. The trail to the foot of the Nevada Fall is to be improved before spring opens; the trail from the foot of the fall to Glacier Point has been much injured by storms, and needs repairs. A survey has been made for a wagon road, four miles long, down the side of the mountain, at the western end of the valley, on the north side, and the utmost cost of construction is estimated at $12,000.

The scenery is not without its attractions in winter. Bierstadt went in before the snow disappeared last spring; Keith is now studying the atmosphere and foliage of autumn; and when artists so skilful in the composition of effect and color are not contented with one visit to such a place, but go again and are better pleased with every trip, there must be extraordinary natural beauties. [illegible] are now in the valley, also sketching [illegible] standing the multitude of photographs [illegible] been taken in previous seasons, a [illegible] by Mr. Housworth has been at work there [illegible] months. Mr. Muybridge is now there, and Watkins will start in a *few days*; and a multitude of views, finely executed, from points selected, will be the result.

CIVIL MARRIAGE AT ROME.

The New Law in Operation in Italy—Wedding of a Torlonia and a Borghese.

Rome (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Civil Marriage law has been at [illegible] introduced into Rome that, on the occasion of so important a wedding as that between Donna Anna Maria Torlonia and Don Giulio Borghese, I cannot do better than commence my letter by quoting a portion of the *proces verbal*.

"In the year 1872, and the 23d day of October, in the Palace of the Conservators, on the Campedoglio, and in a room open to the public, before me, Pietro [illegible], advocate, Cavaliero of the Crown of Italy and Pro-Syndic of Rome, appeared Don Giulio, of the Princes Borghese, aged 25 years, bachelor, born and domiciled in Rome, son of His Excellency the Prince Don Marc Antonio, and of Her Excellency the Princess Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld, residing in Rome, &c.; and Donna Anna Maria, Princess Torlonia, aged 17, spinster, born and domiciled in Rome, daughter of his Excellency the Prince Don Alessandro, and of Her Excellency the Princess Donna Teresa Colonna Doria, also resident in Rome; which persons having declared before me that it is their intention to proceed to the celebration of their marriage, of which the *proces verbal*, dated the 5th of October of the present year, No. 1,269, has been published in this Commune during the days from [illegible] the 13th of said month, as shown by the certificate, and to which no opposition has been notified, I pronounce, in the name of the law, Don Giulio, of the Princes Borghese, and Donna Anna Maria, Princess Torlonia, are united in matrimony."

Such are the words of the register of the civil marriage performed yesterday between the eldest—alas, one may almost say the only—daughter and heiress of Prince Torlonia and the third son of Prince Borghese by his second wife, Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld. It will be remembered that Prince Borghese's first wife was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and sister of Lady Mary Talbot, who married Prince Doria Pamphili. The register further states that Don Giulio Borghese undertakes, with the consent of his father and of Prince Torlonia, to assume the surname and arms of the house of Torlonia, without in any way adding or uniting to them any other name whatsoever; that during the lifetime of the Prince Don Alessandro Torlonia he shall assume the title of Duke of Ceri, and after the death of the Prince that of Prince Torlonia. The bride takes her husband an immediate marriage portion of 5,375,000 francs, and the reversion to one of the most colossal heritages in Europe, nine-tenths of which is in landed property of rapidly rising value.

Had this marriage been made two years ago, it would have been celebrated with [illegible] festivities, in which all Rome would [illegible] have joined; for, political opinions apart, these princely houses are well beloved by the people for the munificence of their charities [illegible] the public spirit they have always shown [illegible] voted adherents, however, to the Pope, [illegible] thing has been done in the most private manner.

For the civil marriage yesterday the [illegible] drove up to the Capitol in three [illegible] carriages with, one might almost say, [illegible] the usual show of state. At the Palace of the Conservatori such preparations had been made as, while upholding the dignity of the Municipality, were due to the rank and position of the Borghese and Torlonia families. The [illegible] of the Municipality were in full livery. [illegible] Pro-Syndic attended in person to perform the service, and, together with other members of the Council present, wore full evening [illegible] dress in which the bridegroom and the [illegible] men who accompanied him also appeared. A carpet was laid down on the entrance [illegible] through which the bridal party had to pass, [illegible] before the Syndic's table two gilt arm-chairs were placed for the bride and bridegroom, [illegible] on his right hand for the Princes Borghese and Torlonia, and three on his left for the [illegible] Prince Barberini, Don Paolo Borghese, [illegible] of Sulmona, and the Marquis [illegible] Florence.

The bride, who is a little under the average height, is a brunette, with an abundance of black hair. She has no claims to that [illegible] ble beauty and loveliness combined for which her mother was so much distinguished, but [illegible] a most interesting face, replete with vivacity and expression. She responded to the Syndic's questions with a clear, bright, round [illegible] which could be heard in every corner of the room, throwing up her head slightly at the same time.

The marriage contract, by which the enormous wealth of Prince Torlonia will descend to the children of the Duke and Duchess of Ceri, was signed at the Torlonia Palace last evening in the presence of relatives of both families, and a number of distinguished guests, the witnesses on behalf of Don Giulio being Prince Aldobrandini and Duke Salviati, and for Donna Anna Maria Prince Colonna and Prince Orsini.

The religious ceremony was celebrated this morning at 7 o'clock, by Padre Bovelli, the parish priest of S. S. Apostoli, in the private chapel of the Torlonia Prince. Among those who took part in the ceremony were the Prince and Princess of Sulmona, Duke and Duchess of [illegible], Marquis and Marchioness Cirini, of Florence, Duke and Duchess Torloni-Chigi, Duke and Duchess Salviati, Prince and Princess Aldobrandini, Prince and Princess Orsini, Prince and Princess di Sarsina, Prince and Princess di [illegible] cagora, Marquis and Marchioness [illegible], Count Marescotti, Prince Colonna, Prince and Princess Lancilotti, Prince and Princess [illegible] rini, and the Duke and Duchess Cesarini.

The Princess Donna Teresa was present both at the signing of the contract and at the ceremony of her daughter's marriage in the [illegible] this morning. A few days ago she expressed the hope that she might be well enough to attend, and greatly to the happiness of her family and friends was able to do so.

Soon after 8 o'clock the newly-married couple left the Torlonia Palace for the railway station, whence they started by the [illegible] train for [illegible] Torre San Mauro, near Rimini. Prince Borghese and Prince Torlonia accompanied them to the station, and as the train left, Prince Torlonia fairly gave way and burst into tears.

Many munificent acts of charity have been performed on the occasion, and among others 50,000 francs, the united offering of the [illegible] Borghese and Torlonia, have been sent to the Cardinal Vicar for distribution among the poor of the Roman parishes.

Among the many valuable wedding presents is a beautiful ebony casket sent to the bride by His Holiness Pious IX. It is richly inlaid with silver, and has a small statuette of [illegible] lid. It contained a beautiful picture of the Virgin painted on rock crystal, a fan of great value, richly carved, and a missal superbly bound, together with which also was a service of linen damask for six persons. Cardinal Antonelli's present was in the form of a [illegible] wrought cross of gold.

A Chill Cure.

A new cure for ague is given in a Terre Haute (Ind.) paper. The writer says to those afflicted with ague, crawl down stairs head foremost. Laugh at the idea, if you please, but do your crawling first; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chill is coming on, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head-foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking, you will find yourself puffing, red in the face, and perspiring freely, from the strong exertions made in the effort to support yourself. Try it. It won't cost you near as much as quinine or patent medicines, and if it fails it will only do what they do every day.

THE PORK CORNER.

Something Concerning the Operations of Wm. Young & Co.

The Stock on Hand, and What They Will Do with It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

semite House. The trail up the back of Sentinel Rock to Glacier Point is wide and easy to grade, so that now there are six trails leading into the valley from the surrounding heights, one at each side of the river at the western end, one at the middle of the valley on each side, one near the Nevada Fall, and one by way of Tegaya Lake, the two last at the eastern end of the valley. Last spring, a wagon road miles long, from the lower end to the middle of the valley was opened, and a stage was run to accommodate those unaccustomed to horseback. Hutchings has finished a new house, and Black is making an addition to his, so that next year 100 visitors can be accommodated at once. The trail to the foot of the Nevada Fall is to be improved before spring opens; the trail from the foot of the fall to Glacier Point has been much injured by storms, and needs repairs. A survey has been made for a wagon road, four miles long, down the side of the mountain, at the western end of the valley, on the north side, and the utmost cost of construction is estimated at $12,000.

The scenery is not without its attractions in winter. Bierstadt went in before the snow had disappeared last spring; Keith is now there, studying the atmosphere and foliage of autumn; and when artists so skilful in the disposition of effect and color are not contented with one visit to such a place, but go again and again, better pleased with every trip, there must be extraordinary natural beauties. Irwin and Ross are now in the valley, also sketching. Notwithstanding the multitude of photographs that have been taken in previous seasons, a man engaged by Mr. Houseworth has been at work there for months. Mr. Muybridge is now there, and Mr. Watkins will start in a few days; and a multitude of views, finely executed, from points well selected, will be the result.

CIVIL MARRIAGE AT ROME.

The New Law in Operation in Italy—Wedding of a Torlonia and a Borghese.

Rome (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Civil Marriage law has been so recently introduced into Rome that, on the occasion of so important a wedding as that between Donna Anna Maria Torlonia and Don Giulio Borghese, I cannot do better than commence my letter by quoting a portion of the *proces verbal*.

"In the year 1872, and the 23d day of October, in the Palace of the Conservatori, on the Campedoglio, and in a room open to the public, before me, Pietro Venturi, advocate, Cavaliero of the Crown of Italy and Pro-Syndic of Rome, have appeared Don Giulio, of the Princes Borghese, aged 25 years, bachelor, born and domiciled in Rome, son of His Excellency the Prince Don Marc Antonio, and of Her Excellency the Princess Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld, residing in Rome, &c.; and Donna Anna Maria, Princess Torlonia, aged 17, spinster, born and domiciled in Rome, daughter of his Excellency the Prince Don Alessandro, and of Her Excellency the Princess Donna Teresa Colonna Doria, also resident in Rome; which persons having declared before me that it is their intention to proceed to the celebration of their marriage, of which the *process verbal*, dated the 5th of October of the present year, No. 1,269, has been published in this Commune during the days from the 6th to the 13th of said month, as shown by the certificate, and to which no opposition has been notified, I pronounce, in the name of the law, that Don Giulio, of the Princes Borghese, and Donna Anna Maria, Princess Torlonia, are united in matrimony."

Such are are the words of the registration of the civil marriage performed yesterday between the eldest—alas, one may almost say the only—daughter and heiress of Prince Torlonia and the third son of Prince Borghese by his second wife, Donna Teresa de la Rochefoucauld. It will be remembered that Prince Borghese's first wife was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and sister of Lady Mary Talbot, who married Prince Doria Pamphili. The register further states that Don Giulio Borghese undertakes, with the consent of his father and of Prince Torlonia, to assume the surname and arms of the house of Torlonia without in any way adding or uniting to it any other name whatsoever; that during the lifetime of the Prince Don Alessandro Torlonia he shall assume the title of Duke of Ceri, and after the death of the Prince that of Prince Torlonia. The bride takes her husband an immediate marriage portion of 5,375,000 francs, and the succession to one of the most colossal heritages in Europe, nine-tenths of which is in landed property of rapidly rising value.

Had this marriage been made two years or so ago, it would have been celebrated with great festivities, in which all Rome would cordially have joined; for, political opinions apart, both these princely houses are well beloved by the people for the munificence of their charities and the public spirit they have always shown. Devoted adherents, however, to the Pope, everything has been done in the most private manner.

For the civil marriage yesterday the party drove up to the Capitol in three plain close carriages with, one might almost say, less than the usual show of state. At the Palace of the Conservatori such preparations had been made as, while upholding the dignity of the Municipality, were due to the rank and position of the Borghese and Torlonia families. The servants of the Municipality were in full livery. The Pro-Syndic attended in person to perform the service, and, together with other members of the Council present, wore full evening costume, the dress in which the bridegroom and the gentlemen who accompanied him also appeared. A carpet was laid down on the entrance hall through which the bridal party had to pass, and before the Syndic's table two gilt arm-chairs were placed for the bride and bridegroom, and on his right hand for the Princes Borghese and Torlonia, and three on his left for the witnesses, Prince Barberini, Don Paolo Borghese, Duke of Sulmona, and the Marquis Gerini, of Florence.

The bride, who is a little under the average height, is a brunette, with an abundance of rich black hair. She has no claims to that remarkable beauty and loveliness combined for which her mother was so much distinguished, but has a most interesting face, replete with vivacity and expression. She responded to the Syndic's questions with a clear, bright, round "sì," which could be heard in every corner of the room, throwing up her head slightly at the same time.

The marriage contract, by which the enormous wealth of Prince Torlonia will descend to the children of the Duke and Duchess of Ceri, was signed at the Torlonia Palace last evening, in the presence of relatives of both families, and a number of distinguished guests, the witnesses on behalf of Don Giulio being Prince Aldobrandini and Duke Salviati, and for Donna Anna Maria Prince Colonna and Prince Orsini.

The religious ceremony was celebrated this morning at 7 o'clock, by Padre Boselli, the parish priest of S. S. Apostoli, in the private chapel of the Torlonia Prince. Among those who took part in the ceremony were the Prince and Princess of Sulmona, Duke and Duchess of Sermoneta, Marquis and Marchioness Cirini, of Florence, Duke and Duchess Torloni-Caigi, Duke and Duchess Salviati, Prince and Princess Adolfo Odescalchi, Prince and Princess Orsini, Prince and Princess di Sarsina, Prince and Princess di Belgiojoso, Marquis and Marchioness Sacchetti, Count Marescotti, Prince Colonna, Prince and Princess Lancellotti, Prince and Princess Barberini, and the Duke and Duchess Cesarini.

The Princess Donna Teresa was present both at the signing of the contract and at the ceremony of her daughter's marriage in the chapel this morning. A few days ago she expressed the hope that she might be well enough to attend, and greatly to the happiness of her family and friends was able to do so.

Soon after 8 o'clock the newly-married couple left the Torlonia Palace for the railway station, whence they started by the 9 a. m. train for Torre San Mauro, near Rimini. Prince Borghese and Prince Torlonia accompanied them to the station, and as the train left, Prince Torlonia fairly gave way and burst into tears.

Many munificent acts of charity have been performed on the occasion, and among others 50,000 francs, the united offering of the Princes Borghese and Torlonia, have been sent to the Cardinal Vicar for destribution among the poor of the Roman parishes.

Among the many valuable wedding presents is a beautiful ebony casket sent to the bride by His Holiness Pious IX. It is richly inlaid with silver, and has a small statuette of silver on the lid. It contained a beautiful picture of the Virgin painted on rock crystal, a fan of great value, richly carved, and a missal exquisitely bound, together with which also was a service of linen damask for six persons. Cardinal Antonelli's present was in the form of a richly-wrought cross of gold.

A Chill Cure.

A new cure for ague is given in a Terre Haute (Ind.) paper. The writer says to those afflicted with ague, crawl down stairs head foremost. Laugh at the idea, if you please, but do your crawling first; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chill is coming on, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head-foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking, you will find yourself puffing, red in the face, and perspiring freely, from the strong exertions made in the effort to support yourself. Try it. It won't cost you near as much as quinine or patent medicines, and if it fails it will only do what they do every day.

THE PORK CORNER.

Something Concerning the Operations of Wm. Young & Co.

The Stock on Hand, and What They Will Do with It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

The pork market in this city is in a state of partial paralysis, which will become total if the corner originated by William Young & Co., of your city, is not brought to an end before long, and if they succeed, as some think they will, in forcing the pork-packers to curtail their operations during the coming season. On the 1st instant the stock of mess pork on hand in this city was only 19,000 barrels, as against 47,000 barrels on the corresponding day last year, and of this nearly all was held by David Dows & Co., of No. 20 South street, who are generally reputed to be the agents of William Young & Co., of Chicago. This shows that our market has been depleted to assist the Chicago "cornerers" (if you will excuse the word) in their grand and comprehensive scheme.

All the sales of mess pork made in this city for the past three months do not amount, in the aggregate, to one-half of the sales made in a month when the market is in its normal condition. Of course, I do not include in this statement the large sales made by dealers here to the agents of Young & Co., of Chicago. Dealers and brokers here look upon the condition of the market with despondency, not to say despair. They have had no trade for months, and now profess to believe that the future outlook is quite as gloomy.

I had a long conversation to-day with Colonel Theodore Perry, one of our oldest dealers, and am indebted to him for many particulars which are, perhaps, new to Chicago. His theory with regard to the corner is that, like the world-famous grain corners which have given Chicago the supplemental title of the "City of Corners," it will fall through of its own weight. In the first place, said he, now that these enterprising speculators have massed all the pork in the country in their warehouses, they find no purchasers for their stock. True, they sell small lots at a profit, and probably give the shorts a pretty tight squeeze; but, then, the new crop is about due, and it will be the biggest on record. The heaviest packers in the West anticipate a crop of at least 6,000,000 hogs. Last year (the heaviest then recorded), the crop was 4,750,000 hogs, in round numbers, and in 1871 it was 3,600,000. It would be an utter impossibility for them to corner such a crop as this, so I think their only hope for coming out sound lies in their ability to bluff the pork-packers, and thus prevent the packing of any large quantities during the coming season. But this they cannot do. The packing will go on as usual, and when the new crop comes in they will find themselves saddled with something like 125,000 barrels of old mess, which cost them probably $12.25 per barrel.

The Colonel thinks, with others in the trade, that the large crop will naturally produce a heavy reduction in prices, and thus the old mess will have to be thrown on the market at a tremendous sacrifice. The large profits they have made by squeezing the shorts will be rapidly eaten up by storage expenses, etc., so that their pork will be a dead weight on their hands.

One incident of the corner was related to me by Colonel Perry, which shows that its preliminary stages were managed with an addroitness indicating that practiced hands were engineering the scheme. Some time last summer Young & Co.'s agent in Milwaukee bought 10,000 barrels of old mess pork of a firm there at about $12 a barrel, making a contract for its delivery in Chicago within certain dates. The Milwaukee men thought they had what is popularly termed a "soft thing." They had no pork on hand, but they thought they knew where they could buy it, so they sent out their men and patiently awaited results. Returns came in slowly at first, then more slowly, and finally ceased to come at all. There was no pork to sell. Cincinnati was bankrupt, St. Louis depleted, and the stock in New York was, of course, out of the question. Young & Co. had been before them. The corner was an established fact, and the purchase of 10,000 barrels was a *coup d'etat* which made the unwary Milwaukee men short of the market. But their contracts must be filled, and to fill them they must buy of the very men to whom they had sold so short a time ago. This was the very last feather, and the Milwaukee men settled the differences and went back home profoundly impressed with the astonishing genius of Chicago dealers in corners.

The firm of William Young & Co. comes legitimately by its skill in corners. It is the descendant (a generation or two removed) of the once famous firm of Stevens, Young & Co., of Montreal. Old Harrison Stevens, who has long been gathered to his fathers, was one of the shining lights of his day in the list of self-made men. He started life somewhere up in Yankeedom—in New Hampshire, I believe,—as a farmer's boy. Before reaching man's estate, he struck out for himself, and was wont in after years to boast that he had dug more dirt out of the old Champlain Canal at one period of his life than any other laborer, and had afterwards paid it twice as much in tolls as any other merchant. He built the Stevens House in this city, then one of the finest hotels in the city, and retired from business many years ago, with a colossal fortune.

John Young, his partner, is now Sir John Young, and is, or was recently, a Cabinet Minister of the New Dominion. He was a Vermont boy, and came from somewhere near the battle-field of Bennington. Twenty years, or more, ago, he and Stevens engineered the heaviest pork corner ever heard of in those comparatively primitive days. They laid in over 20,000 barrels of pork, mostly in this city, when pork was [illegible], and as pork was a staple, instead of being, as at present, merely an article of speculation, they squeezed the consumers very tightly. But somehow there was a hitch in their arrangements—a fall in price, or something of that kind—and they found themselves one day with a vast stock on hand, and nobody to buy it. Everybody predicted their failure, but, to the surprise of everybody, they carried their pork through the winter. The crop that year was very light, and in the succeeding spring they made a fortune out of what had been looked upon as a very unlucky venture. This may have been luck, but I think there was some business sagacity to help it along.

After this, John Young became a public character in Montreal—filled an Aldermanic chair with dignity, represented his city in Parliament, made a solid speech or two on free trade, reciprocity, and kindred subjects, and at last, these multifarious services coming to the ears of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, she was moved to confer upon John Young, the shrewd Green Mountain boy, the honor of Knighthood.

After old Stevens retired, the firm became John Young & Co., then Holmes, Young & Knapp, and so on down to plain William Young & Co. William Young is said to be a nephew of Sir John, and there is no doubt that he is backed in his present enterprise by Montreal capital. A provision man here, who professes to know, says that the Bank of Montreal is advancing the money which is carrying the corner through.

In October, the Chicago man caught some of the New York traders short for about 5,000 barrels, but the risks were so generally divided that no special excitement was caused. After that, all the New Yorkmen fought shy of pork, and to-day they are confining their dealings exclusively to future delivery. New mess, deliverable in January, is selling at $14.50. If any old mess is needed for immediate consumption, it is bought at $16, but such transactions are very rare.

It is said that Young & Co. are still long of 6,000 barrels of old mess. If this is true, they may yet come out of the corner with flying colors, because under the rules that govern the trade they may insist upon having the contracts carried out to the very letter. In other words, if the unlucky shorts, whose contracts for old mess pork mature in December or January, say, endeavor to fill them with new crop pork, Young & Co. may refuse to accept their proffered settlement, and force them to settle on the basis established by themselves. As they hold nearly, if not all, of the old mess pork, they can put up the prise to any figure that pleases them. By this means they may realize tremendous profits and make the stock they hold a very cheap one. At the prices already ruling, they make from $2 to $3 per barrel, so that in the event of their being still long of 60,000 barrels, it becomes evident that they will realize handsomely.

It is not generally believed by the trade here that they are long of any such quantity, as judging from the condition of this market, and of those of most of the other pork-dealing centres, it is thought that all shorts have long since been covered.

The trade in this city will await the action of [illegible] that the corner will be broken, unless Young & Co. hold some trump in their hand which they will not play until the very last. T. L. M.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A most extraordinary *habeas corpus* case came before Judge Porter, in the Criminal Court, yesterday—People ex. rel. Datus Ensign, v. Sheriff Bradley. The assertions freely made on both sides are so contradictory, and display the existence of such deep-laid villainy on the part of one or the other, that it is impossible (and unsafe) to give the reader an idea of the charges in the shape they were given. It is quite evident that there has been a great deal of scheming, a great deal of vindictiveness, and a great of litigation, the relation of any part of which might involve one in a lawsuit. The facts as they are stated we are unable to present, but the facts as they appeared on proof in the petition for *habeas corpus* indicate that Datus Ensign was sent to the County Jail, by Justice Vant Woud, on a charge of conspiracy to convict his (Ensign's) wife and a Mr. Chase, of committing adultery; that the prisoner was brought up, and twice remanded, for ten days each time, by the Justice; that the evidence against the prisoner was to the effect that he had laid an information before the Grand Jury affirming that his wife had run away with said Chase, and that he had followed them to Chicago, where he discovered that they had committed adultery; that Mrs. Ensign had formerly been housekeeper to Mr. Chase; and there was also something said about a string being tied to a bedstead occupied by Mr. Chase and Mrs. Ensign, at the end of which Mr. Ensign and a legal gentleman were waiting for a signal. The petitioner prayed for the discharge of the prisoner on the legal ground that Justice Vant Woud had no power to continue the prisoner in jail for a longer period than ten days, and in this view his Honor concurred, and the prisoner was released.

Mrs. Mann, complainant in the divorce and separate maintenance suits, Mann v. Mann, in the Superior Court, yesterday appeared, in a somewhat agitated manner, requesting information as to how to proceed in her suit, from any one and every one who appeared to be connected with the law. She happened to arrive when all the courts had taken a recess, and when neither Judges nor Clerks were in their places, and after wandering about the corridors awhile, made directly for where the reporters were working, and stated her case. She said that all of her friends were of the opinion that her counsel was playing into the hands of the other party, as she had been some months engaged in this suit, and, for all she could learn from her legal adviser, was no further advanced toward a decision than the day after she commenced. She alleged that she had lived apart from her husband, but was induced by his representations to go back to him, as he refused to provide for her on any other terms; when she found his father and mother living there, who exerted their influence against her so that her husband finally shut the door in her face. The Judge's docket shows what was actually done by the following orders: July 1, 1872, motion of complainant for money to prosecute suit, order, defendant pay complainant $30 instanter, $5 next Monday, and $5 in one week from next Monday; July 8, motion (complainant), rule on defendant to show cause by 10 a. m. July 9, why he should not be attached; July 9, motion (complainant), rule on defendant to show cause why, etc., by July 10, at 10 a. m.; July 10, rule to show cause extended till to-morrow morning; July 15, order (defendant) to pay complainant $5 every Monday till hearing; July 19, (by agreement) referred to Scott; Nov. 15, set for Jan. 22, 1873, and rule that Master report before that time. It thus appears that the matter, which was actively pushed at first, has been lost sight of for four months—from July 19 to Nov. 15—in the Master's office. The order given on yesterday will have to satisfy the complainant till next year.

In the case of Ernst Brandt in bankruptcy, a motion to dissolve the injunction lately granted by the court was yesterday overruled. Voluminous testimony has been taken on the issue of denial, up to yesterday morning; and it is possible that the estate will be swallowed up in litigation.

A *capias ad respondem* was issued yesterday in the suit of Michael M. Clark v. August Humbrock and Henry Ulrich, for assault, damages laid at $10,000. The alleged assault was committed on the 10th October last.

Motion for new trials to be heard by Judge Rogers, to-day, provided notice has been given by either party,—Nos. 9, 42, 120, 232, 285, 337, 376, 383, 393, 431, 449, 469, 566, 567, 512, 577, 600, 641, and 649.

In upwards of sixty actions in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, yesterday, Judge Tree gave leave to plaintiffs to withdraw their papers and amend narrs.

In the matter of Taylor & Gannon, in bankruptcy, an order was yesterday made dissolving the injunction on the property claimed by Bristol.

John H. Burns, attorney, was yesterday admitted, on the motion of Frederick Ullman, to practice in the United States Courts.

In the motion of G. F. Clarke, bankrupt, there will be an examination before Register Hibbard, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Judge Gary will hear chancery motions this morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett*].

114—Wear v. Hall; leave to plaintiffs to file copy of original declaration, and defendants to plead in ten days. 118—First National Bank v. Hall; same order. 596—Howell, Sr., v. Avery; jury find issue for plaintiff, and assess damages at $1,030.63; defendant et al.; for new trial. 579—Campbell et al. v. [illegible] et al.; leave to dismiss plaintiff [illegible]. 583—Chapman et al. v. Carroll et al.; judgment as per stipulation for plaintiff. 598—Plympton Envelope and Paper Company v. Whitford; demurrer to second plea sustained; jury find for plaintiff, and assess damages at $650.54. 600—Shepard et al. v. Taylor et al.; continued by court, no one appearing. 631—Taylor et al. v. Lomer et al.; settled, and to be dismissed at plaintiffs' costs.

CHANCERY.

73—Scott v. Warsaw Railroad; decree as per order to be prepared to be entered; no order filed.

NEW SUITS.

John Weare v. J. Sherman Hall and William J. Pope; assumpsit $10,000; restored papers. —First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, v. same; same.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

2,182—N. W. Taylor et al.; entered order dissolving injunction. 2,147—Bell, Wadsworth & Co.; entered and issued regular order under Section 26. Ernst Brandt; motion to dissove injunction overruled.

NEW SUITS.

3,552—Max Newman, Harry Ulmann, Henry Schwabacker, and Jacob Schwabacker v. E. G. McClellan, assignee of Charles Fosbender and B. H. Campbell, Marshal, etc.; papers transferred from Circuit Court.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Gary*].

2,082—South Chicago Turnverein v. Eastman; jury disagree and are discharged. 2,802—Degenhardt v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $1,575. 2,803—Clark v. same; judgment, $2,100. 2,128—Seydecker v. Grant; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 1,789—Adler v. Dupont; on motion of plaintiff garnishee process dismissed as to Louis Levine. 3,087—Numsen v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $1,050. 3,119—Boettcher v. Borth et al; motion by plaintiff to strike out plea, for want of being filed in time, denied. 3,189—Pipho v. Fisher; demurrer to special plea overruled, and leave to reply. [illegible] Bross v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $10,500. 2,081—Simon [illegible] for plaintiff, damages $300, and v. Simon; [illegible] 2,102—Wardell v. Hallock; submitted to Court; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, and judgment. 2,3[illegible]—Robinson et al. v. Jones et al.; proof of publication, default, and judgment $800; and conditional judgment v. garnishee City National Bank.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

993—Redmond v. Haggerman; personal service on all defendants; Ephraim Banning appointed guardian *ad litem* for Elizabeth and Henry Haggerman; answer filed, and reference to Magruder. 779—McCormick v. Forrester; by stipulation demurrer withdrawn and leave to answer in 10 days. 586—Ayer v. Bradley; dismissed by complainant's solicitor. 992—Leedom v. Faulkner; leave to complainant to make new party defendants. 889—Rickley v. Rickley; decree of divorce. 639—Mann v. Mann; cause set for hearing Jan. 22, 1873, and master to report before that time.

NEW SUITS.

41,268—The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago v. Albert G. Morey; assumpsit $2,000; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney. 41,269—John Ritchie v. Frank P. Hawkins, Thomas R. Willard and N. E. Busco; assumpsit, $5,000; John J. Burnett, attorney. 41,270—Appeal. 41,271—Appeal. 41,272—Marine Company of Chicago v. John Remmer; confession of judgment on a note of $1,460. 41,273—Durand, Powers & Mead vs. Michael Hanlon; assumpsit, $1,500; John Morris, attorney, 41,274 to 41,299—Assumpsit suits by the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of North Chicago, and the following defendants: Frederick Rudolph, $200; Nicholas Jannsen, $200; Wilhelm Becker, $200; C. Heinrich Droeger, $200; Joachim Topp, $200; August Wiechoever, $200; Wilhelm Schoeder, $200; Fridolin Fetz, $400; Joseph Langberger, $200; Jacob Williams, $300; Mathias Wilhelm, $300; Karl Keller, $200; Jacob Reich, $300; John Enders, $300; Anton Huetner, $200; Veit Kestel, $200; John C. Schmitt, $100; Heinrich Mahlbach, $200; Ernst Stade, $200; Bu[illegible] & L[illegible], attorneys. 41,[illegible] [illegible] solicitor. 41,295—Same v. Simeon Mayo, Joel D. Harvey, William F. Dominick, and Albert C. Odell; mechanic's lien on Lots 24 and 25, Brainard & Evans' Addition in Block 57 Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39; for $384; same attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[LAW—*Judge Rogers*.]

677—Hartendorf v. Heidweyer; leave to file special plea for Heidweyer, and to plaintiff to amend narr in 30 days. 488—Smith v. Jackson; dismissed at defendant's cost by order of referee. 586—Jackson v. Smith; award of referee funds for plaintiff, $2,862, and judgment. 647—Dilsworth v. McArthur; order of dismissal set aside and submitted to court. 887—Brummand v. Barnett; continued. 1,861—Hopkins v. Conroy; appeal granted, bond $250 in 20 days, and 20 days to file bill of exceptions. 654—Sullivan v. Martin; jury find defendant guilty and assess damages at one cent. 566—Van Beil v. Kehoe; motion by defendant to set aside judgment and for new trial. 669—Burchell v. Wright; motion by defendant to suppress depositions denied, and exceptions. 660—People v. Philbine; dismissed on call for want of call. 663—Borchert v. Hanska; same. 664—Keal v. Laundry; same. 667—Brezil v. Thomas; same. 676—Edwards v. Fitzgerald; appeal dismissed on call with procedendo, and $500 damages. 512—Clarke v. Rawson; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $206; motion by defendant for new trial. 674—Smith v. Smith; submitted to Court, and passed. 1,751—South Park Commissioner v. Cook; trial not concluded.

Call on Monday 248, 255, 264, 266 to 310 inclusive.

[*Judge Booth*].

1,756—Noye v. Colby; rule on Justice Sturtevant to send up papers on five days' notice. 742—Clifford v. Kearns; motion to set aside order of dismissal. 1,276—Coughlin v. Doran et al.; rule on defendant to give additional security, or show cause on three days' notice, also appeal be dissolved. 2,086—Williams v. Hulburt; leave to make E. A. Hartwell, B. L. Lundy, Calkins & Fisher, Boyd and Burton parties defendants, and leave to consolidate the case; G. N. 2,097 with this case. 2,401—Moulton v. Security Insurance Company; dissolved by plaintiff's attorney. 2,402—Same v. same; same order. 1,154—Gorsline v. Minard; rule on defendant to file additional security in the amount of $150 in five days. 748—Spoo v. City of Chicago; submitted to Court; finding for defendant; plaintiff moves for a new trial. 762—Schubert v. Mangan; dismissed for want of prosecution. 754—Bradley v. Harris; jury trial; finding for plaintiff, $70 and judgment. 1,143—Hanisch v. Berbeck; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 763—O'Hara v. Diller; jury trial. 758—Kotout v. Sokel; dismissed for want of prosecution. 1,280—Sorman v. Born; appeal dismissed for want of compliance, etc. 1,556—Pierce v. Bradley, et al.; motion by defendant to dismiss for want of narr. 771—Quinn v. Ross; submitted to Court, for trial and passed. 769—Crawford v. Ames; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Hurd; set for Monday.

[*Judge Tree*.]

2,528—Hammell v. Merchants' Insurance Co.; on filing of certificate of adjudication of bankruptcy, further proceedings stayed. 702—Ewing v. Miller; submitted to Court; finding for defendant; motion for new trial overruled, and judgment. 20 days for bond ($100) and bill of exceptions. 249—Lake v. Rumsey; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.—Leave to plaintiff to amend narrs on Nos. 2,530 to 2,572, 2,599 to 2,607, 2,609 to 2,610, 2,614, 2,615, and to take papers from file for that purpose.—Darling v. Morris; rule on plaintiff to produce books extended twenty days from the 15th inst. 130—Payne v. Compton; jury called, hear evidence, and retire.

(Call for Monday, 41 and 988.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

183—Norton v. Long; special Commissioners' report filed and confirmed. (Partition). 688—Nohr v. Gloor; Commissioner's report filed and confirmed, and final decree. (Partition). 143—Wolcott v. Smith; trial concluded and jury retire.

NEW SUITS.

4,870—Michael Fitzgerald v. John Keene and Patrick Carroll; confession of judgment on a note for $340. 4,871—Appeal. 4,872—Withheld for service. 4,873—Naomi G. Gates v. Albert P. Gates; divorce; cruelty and adultery alleged. 4,874—Appeal. 4,875—Marshall M. Clark v. August Humbrock and Henry Ulrich; capias; $10,000; Thomas Shirley, attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace*].

Curtis Murton; inventory and appraisement approved, and order to appraise partnership property in the firm of Wilson & Murton.—Justus Shafer; inventory and appraisement approved.—John R. Buehler; Holdridge & Collins appointed guardian *ad litem*; default of Henry Brockhouse; leave to amend petition; cause continued.—Elizabeth Johnston; final account of executor approved, estate settled, and executor discharged.—Stiles E. Sturges; citation to H. Scanton, returnable 20th inst., 10 a. m., to testify as to property alleged to be in his hands.—Frederick Lehman; in the matter of the claim of Mary Lehman, administratrix, F. J. Crawford appointed to defend—Ada E. and William T. E. Sluyter; files restored.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter*.]

People ex rel. Datus Ensign v. T. M. Bradley; petition of *habeas corpus* granted.

THE HORSES.

The cold weather of yesterday was considered favorable for those horses which have passed the crisis of the disease. The breath of winter, it is believed, has removed all epizootic vapors, and will effectually stay the further progress of the epidemic, and if horse nurses prevent their patients from long exposure without exercise, the "cold snap" will speedily remove all traces of the disease with which they have suffered. The reports of the epizootic having had a dropsical successor in New York, has created much alarm in Chicago, and, indeed, it is reported that some dropsical cases have occurred in Chicago. This would indeed be a winter fraught with misery, if we were compelled to stable our horses, and carry on our various pursuits as we have done during the past month. But reports from New York indicate that the dropsy is not an epidemic, but is a disease which results from exposure and rough treatment. Since, therefore, it is not an epidemic, but is the result of usage while the animal is convalescent, we may hope that there is enough of judgment and humanity among our horsemen, whereby the dropsy shall be averted. Dr. Ranch reports that but very few cases of this character have occurred in the city. The snow-storm of yesterday made the various omnibus and street-car lines in operation very popular. The stages were of all lines the most patronised, and the general squeezing in each vehicle consequent upon this popularity, was not only unpleasant but embarrassing, and it was only mutual forbearance which made the ride an improvement on walking. Horse mortality is on the decrease. Yesterday but eleven deaths were reported. Livery stables are all hiring out carriages, although some are yet nursing their choicer stock. From all sources the reports are that the days of the epizootic in this city are numbered, and that all traces of it will soon be gone.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The epizootic has made its appearance in Prince George, Hanover, Chesterfield, and Dinwiddie Counties, Va.

—It is designed to build the spire to the Cathedral in Dubuque entirely of stone, and carry it 300 feet high.

—Forty German farmers form the Sauk County (Wis.) Beet Sugar Company, which expects to use 1,600 tons of beets this winter.

—A father and mother at Decatur, Mich., left their two little boys a gun to play with. As it had but one barrel, they still have one boy to cheer their declining years.

—It is said that the horse disease has attacked the deer in the woods of Michigan. Many of them have been found dead, with their throats badly swollen, and every indication of having the horse malady.

—The frame work of the town-clock steeple at Dubuque is just about finished, and the bell and movement are soon expected.

—A Portland, Oregon, mother, whose son died three months ago, has kept him coffined in her parlor ever since, waiting for him to "recover from his trance."

—Some Princeton College students did a very disgraceful thing, the other night, in smearing with tar all the seats in the college chapel, and even the Bible.

—James Elsome, Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, at Moaweqna, Ill., last week, proved a defaulter to the Company for $2,600. He two years since succeeded a man who proved a defaulter for $3,000 and fled.

—Carey, the Berlin (Wis.) cranberry man, recently shipped two car-loads of berries to California, which sold for $22 per barrel. The freight amounted to $600 per car, holding 150 barrels.

—The mail carrier for the men on the railroad extension was chased by wolves one day last week, but escaped with his "bacon" intact, though badly frightened. The men up on the line have killed several of the big gray sneaking monsters lately.—*Marinette (Wis.) Eagle.*

—The contest in Henderson County, Ill., on the proposition to remove the county seat from Oquawka to Sagetown, resulted in favor of Oquawka, by about 250 majority.

—Professor Phelps, of the Winona (Minn.) Normal School, has just secured for the museum a living Axolotl, a Batrachian reptile, heretofore known to exist only in the Mexican lakes. This creature was caught, however, in the Mississippi River, near the railroad bridge, at Winona.

—Another and terrible warning to the truant comes from Georgetown, Ky. A little boy, in returning from school, stopped to play with the little pigs in a pasture through which he passed, and as the old hogs did not allow her offspring to play with truant boys, they set upon him and ate him up, except his head, which they left as a [illegible].

[illegible] now loading or ready to load. It is stated that 200 or 250 more vessels are on their way here, nearly one half of which are engaged to load with wheat. Who will say, after this, that California is not a first class-wheat growing State? Besides, wheat raised on this coast commands a high price.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

—Dr. Hallier, well known by his researches upon the fungi as supposed agents or concomitants of disease, states, in a recent paper, that measles and scarlet fever are both occasioned by the presence of certain fungi in the blood, which can be seen by the microscope in the form of minute cell-like spores, called micrococcus. In the course of treatment of persons affected with the above diseases, care was taken to collect the perspiration obtained from the patients under these circumstances, and which, on being submitted to Dr Hallier for examination, was found to contain the micrococcus in abundance.

—In Barbary, pacing horses are held in such high estimation that the method of making a spirited trotter shackle like a boat in a chop sea is reduced to science. To make them rack easily, a ring of lead covered with leather is put around each hoof; a cord from each weight ascends and is fastened to the saddle, front and rear; next, a strap runs horizontally from the fore to the hind foot on both sides. Being rather short, it is impossible to make a long step. Restraint compels the animal to practice a new gait to progress at all. As soon as a habit is established of going ahead thus tethered, the desirable amble is fully and permanently accomplished.

—A train of thirteen emigrant wagons passed through Fort Scott, last week, bound for Northern Texas. Eleven of the wagons were from Green County, Wis., and have made the entire journey overland. The teams were in excellent condition, and the entire outfit bore the appearance of pluck and plenty. The wagons were filled with household goods, provisions, and farming utensils. Through the cover of one wagon projected a stove-pipe, and the gracefully curling smoke that rose from it gave evidence that those inside were caring for their physical comfort. The cover of another wagon bore the significant words, "Texas or Bust."

PERSONAL.

Judge John Garber, of the Nevada Supreme Court, has resigned.

—Howell, late of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, is going for a foreign mission.

—Sewart Goodrell, Pension Agent at Des Moines, died on Tuesday. He was in the Constitutional Convention of 1846.

—General Berdan, of sharpshooting fame during the war, has established himself in St. Petersburg, Russia, as a manufacturer of firearms, and is doing a very profitable business.

—William K. Edwards, Speaker of the Indiana Legislature, lives in Terre Haute, which place furnished also the Speaker of the last Legislature, William Mack.

—A jury at Quincy, Ill., has given a verdict for $1,000 damages in the breach-of-promise case of Miss Thomas *vs.* Hughes, and the male defendant asks a new trial.

—Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who cut off his heirs with a shilling, and left $1,000,000 to found a University under most preposterous conditions, has been judicially pronounced insane, and the deed of lands to the Mont Eagle University null and void.

—Gail Hamilton recently made an excursion down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay. She did not enjoy it, but says, philosophically: "Nevertheless, I am glad I went to the Saguenay. Something is accomplished when you have found one place in the world that you never want to go to again."

—It is reported that the venerable Bishop Smith, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, has selected Hoboken, N. J., as his residence for the next two years. The Bishop is about 80 years of age.

—Senator Summer can scarcely have benefitted his health by his brief sojourn in the French capital. There was scarcely a day which did not bring with it its dinner or evening engagement, all of which the invalid Senator fulfilled with astonishing punctuality. We question whether the Presidential campaign itself could have caused him greater fatigue, though, under present circumstances, it might have occasioned him greater annoyance.—*Paris American Register*.

—William Cullen Bryant, who has now considerably exceed the Scriptural limit of human life, is apparently as hale and active as he was a quarter of a century ago. He passes most of his time out of doors, wandering about the hills which surround his lovely residence at Roslyn, and feasting his eyes with the beautiful scenery which encompasses him on every side.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, to be erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 11 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut-stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, and wood work complete, for the building, carpentry, labor, construction, and finish
4. All material, [illegible], for the plumbing and gasfitting complete.

The stone for the [illegible] may be granites, marbles, or sandstones [illegible] and the ability, and as stone will be considered that have been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	20,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. FARLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 13, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to Dec. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies, needed at the institution:

250 brls superfine flour, per month.
20 brls family flour per month.
1,600 lbs corn meal per month.
30 to 30 head good fat steers, per month, from 1,000 lbs upward.
2,500 lbs Rio coffee.
10 brls "C" sugar.
4 brls "A" sugar.
100 lbs Japan tea.
1,500 bu oats.
5,000 bu corn in the ear.
3,500 tons Illinois coal.
10,000 yards prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 12 oz per yard.
15,000 lbs common soap.
1,000 boxes candles.

Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, to be approved by the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. Cash will be paid on delivery of goods. The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Dec. 17, A. D., 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For further particulars apply to the Warden, A. W. Edwards, Esq.

(Signed) JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners.

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Best Food for Infants.

"H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—T. H. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. Highness the Princess of Wales. This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible.—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. It combines the most valuable flesh and bone-forming substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which, being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhoea. No boiling or straining required. Sold in tins. Prepared by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond-st., London. Procurable of all chemists, druggists and storekeepers throughout the States.

EDUCATIONAL.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., New York, will commence its Sixteenth Year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above at 71 East Sixty-first-st.

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WOOD & SIN[illegible] Lessees and Managers.

Family Matinee

To-Day at 2 o'clock.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL

This Afternoon and Evening.

REDUCED PRICES

Matinee, 15, 25, and 50 cts. Evening, 15, 25, and 50 cts. Reserved Seats 25 cts. extra.

The brilliant and dashing protean change vocalist, MISS BLANCHE SELWYN! The celebrated Irish vocalist and dancer, JOHN T. KELLY! THE GREAT ROMMELLIS, WALTER AND MORTON! Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, Miss Minnie Gray, Billy Barry, C. A. Gardner, Pete Lee, and the COMEDY ALLIANCE in a choice olio, concluding with the new Comedy entitled THE FLORIDA BELLE!!!

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"JOSH BILLINGS,"

The Emersonian Punch, Will deliver his great Humorous Lecture on

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Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts.

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Maggie Mitchell,

In her great character of

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Saturday, at 2 o'clock, last FANCHON MATINEE. Monday, Maggie Mitchell's PEARL OF SAVOY.

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Positively the last two performances of the

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Matinee at 2 p. m. Evening performance at 8 p. m. Monday, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON in

ONE WIFE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.

Two Grand Pantomimes Every Night this Week.

The Italian Brigands and Humpty Dumpty!

With all the grand features, BALLETS, TABLEAUX, etc., etc. See small bills. Monday, Nov. 18, the first appearance in this city of the celebrated artists JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC and Miss ALICE HARRISON, in their original play of "SCHNEIDER," supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from Aiken's Theatre. Family Matinee Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE,

(SOUTH SIDE).

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

JOHN HAY,

The Poet Journalist, will deliver his lecture descriptive of Washington Society,

"Phases of Washington Life,"

NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 268 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.

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Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

THE ONLY

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the famous Clown and all his followers, in his famous Pantomime,

Humpty Dumpty.

Hear the Cats. See the Martens. Admire the Wilsons. Marvellous Artists. Unprecedented Wonders. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

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Monday, Nov. 11—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. Second and last week.

Georgia Minstrels

ORIGINAL SLAVE TROUPE.

New features, new acts, new songs, new dances. Entire change of programme. New and original scenes of Plantation Life. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

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Great hit of the laughable burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. The Abyssinian Dwarf, TOMMY. First week of ELECTED TO OFFICE. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Note—Dummy trains will leave Twenty-second-st. at 7½ p. m., and Monroe-st. at 10 p. m., for the accommodation of our patrons.

SECOND

GRAND ANNIVERSARY BALL,

OF HOPE LODGE, No. 7, K. of P.,

MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1872,

In Vorwart's Turner Hall, Twelfth-st.

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1, admitting lady and gentleman, can be procured of Mr. Jacob Hamel, corner of Union and Mitchell-sts.; of Mr. Julius Schreiber, 565 South Canal-st.; of Mr. D. Cohn, 662 South Canal-st.; or at the ticket office.

As the Committee has not spared any expense or trouble to make the ball a success, it is hoped that the brethren of sister lodges will spend a pleasant evening with us.

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Cannot be engaged through Lecture Bureaus for her new lecture on "Successful People." Committees must address her in person at No. 35 West Ninth-st., New York, in order to effect an engagement.

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OF

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AT THE

Opera House,

ON

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100,000 Tickets, at $3 each, will be issued.

$150,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot, as follows:

1	Grand Gift, Cash	$50,000
1	" "	20,000
1	" "	10,000
2	" " $5,000 Cash	10,000
10	" " 1,000 "	10,000
20	" " 500 "	10,000
50	" " 100 "	5,000
500	" " 20 "	10,000
2,500	" " 10 "	25,000
3,085	Gifts, all Cash	$150,000

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE:

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The Harmonie Society guarantees the faithful and honorable execution of the enterprise by the election of the above Committees, the members of which have pledged themselves, by their signatures, to promote the said enterprise to the best of their abilities, and to attend to the faithful execution of the same.

The object of this enterprise is to procure means for the erecting of a suitable Hall for the Harmonie Musical Society, in which art, literature and science will find a harbor and spread their ennobling influence over the social and intellectual life of the entire population.

The Executive Committee does not entertain any doubts that all tickets will be disposed of, but in case all should not be sold, the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets at the day of the drawing.

All communications for Agencies, orders for tickets, etc., for the State of Illinois, should be addressed to WM. GRATZ, in Robert Thiem & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Store, 74 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

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SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

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Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to Homestead of 160 acres. Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, Nov. 28, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 p. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 a. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 a. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold: First Cabin $75; To London 80; To Paris 90. Payable in Currency: Steerage $34; To London [illegible]; To Paris [illegible].

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or FRANCIS C. BROWN, 66 South Market-st., Chicago.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 60 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:30 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.

†Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:20 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Except Saturday. ‡Daily. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods (several trains) — [illegible times]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay Express — [illegible times]

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. §Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express — [illegible times]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices northwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail, via Air Line and Main Line; Special New York Express, via Air Line; Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line; Night Express, via Main Line; South Chicago Accommodation; Elkhart Accommodation — [illegible times]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Mail; Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.; Freight and Ticket Office, 155 Washington-st.; Danville Accommodation — [illegible times]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation — [illegible times]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ¶Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line); Day Express; Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily); Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express — [illegible times]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. Mail; Night Express — [illegible times]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. Night Express — [illegible times]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS. Grand Trunk Day Express — [illegible times]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Political News by Telegraph.

SECOND PAGE—London Letter: English Irritation at the San Juan Award—The National Centennial—Horrible Wife Murder—Obsequies of the Late General Meade—The Cholera in India—The Art of Cattle Driving—Tragedy in a Tunnel—The Flurry in New York—Civil Marriage at Rome—The Lumber Trade of Chicago.

THIRD PAGE—The Pork Corner—The Law Courts—The Horse Malady—General News Items—Railroad Time Table.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Liquor Saloons and the Law; The Poor Mansard; Pauperism and Crime; The Liquor Law in England; Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Official Circles: How the Custom House Waters Are Agitated by the Senatorial Pebble—Fire and Police Matters—Markets by Telegraph—The Vote of Chicago—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—Terrific Storm in Minnesota—Sale of Belmont's Gallery—Small Advertisements.

EIGHTH PAGE—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

PATTI-MARIO MATINEE—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 16, 1872.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Miss Susan B. Anthony and the fourteen other women of Rochester who voted at the last election.

On the testimony of Dr. Genth, of Philadelphia, who examined the stomach and brains of Dr. Smith, an Episcopal clergyman of Raleigh, who died recently under suspicious circumstances, his wife and daughter have been thrown into prison on the charge of having caused his death by poisoning.

Complete returns from ninety-seven counties in Illinois give totals, compared with the vote of the same counties in 1868, as follows:

1868—Seymour..192,022	Grant...243,440	Maj..51,418
1872—Greeley...180,145	Grant....235,143	Maj..54,997
Koerner...187,639	Oglesby.231,012	Maj...43,430

The Counties of Cass, Crawford, Jasper, Mason, and Mercer, to be heard from, voted in 1868: Seymour, 7,121; Grant, 6,853. They are now reported to have given Grant 772 majority, which would make his total majority 55,769.

Among the pork markets depleted by operations of a firm in this city is New York. Only 19,000 barrels are on hand, against 47,000 at this time last year. There, as here, the dealers and brokers are depressed by the stagnation of business; but, as the interesting letter of our correspondent shows, the more experienced of them believe that it will be impossible for the corner to withstand the new crop, which is expected to reach the high figure of 6,000,000 hogs.

Senator Cameron, Governor Hartranft, and other eminent Pennsylvania politicians, told the President yesterday that he ought to give the vacant Philadelphia Postmastership to one Truman, on the principle that he was a good Republican. To this the President replied that he felt himself bound by the principles of Civil Service Reform, and would probably promote the Deputy Postmaster, a faithful and efficient official.

Our lumber business, during the season about to close, has increased 8 per cent over that of 1871, and 10 per cent over that of 1870. Chicago, with her far-reaching railroad connections, without break from the interior through her lumber-yards to points of delivery, is the mistress of this rich trade, which gives occupation to 200 firms. Last year, 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber were received here, which, with laths and shingles, constitute a business amounting to $21,000,000, and handling stuff which would fill a train of cars 600 miles long.

England has been thrown into a ferment by an article in the London *Times*, advising the Canadians, whose interests, it says, were uniformly sacrificed by the British Government in its recent American negotiations, to sever their connection with the mother country and begin an independent career. This is not a new suggestion, however novel its present source. Years ago, when the Canadians forced the Home Government to concede them the right to levy their own taxes in their own way, even though they thereby ran counter to Imperial policy, intimations were freely made by members of the British Government that they could get their independence by asking for it.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following table, purporting to show the actual vote in the several cities mentioned:

	Population.	*Vote.*
St. Louis	312,963	35,454
Chicago	298,983	42,268
Boston	250,526	26,159
Baltimore	267,354	44,213
Cincinnati	216,239	44,988

This showing would make it appear that the vote of Cincinnati was larger than that of St. Louis, Chicago, Boston or Baltimore. Unfortunately for the *Commercial*, it convicts itself of error by giving the official returns of Hamilton County in another column of the same issue. These official returns show that the vote of Cincinnati was 35,432, and that of the townships in the county 9,556. By adding these two together, the result becomes 44,988, which the *Commercial* gives above as the vote of Cincinnati, while it is really the vote of the whole of Hamilton County. If the vote of Cook County were included in estimating the vote of Chicago, it would be found to be more than 50,000.

The New York *Tribune* now declares that granite must be abandoned as a building material, because the burned district of Boston was chiefly built of granite. Upon this basis of reasoning, the conclusion to be drawn from the Chicago fire would be that marble, and brown sandstone, and white limestone, and every other kind of stone, should be abandoned, because all of these materials succumbed alike to the heat. It is not probable that the brown sandstone so much used in New York (which, we heard a couple of years ago through the *World*, was crumbling to pieces), would stand fire any better than the granite of Boston. It is certain that New York's iron fronts would suffer in the same way that Chicago's iron fronts suffered, in a fire similar to our own. The trouble is not with our stone, or iron, or brick,—all of which will crack, or expand, or crumble, and fall under certain circumstances,—but with the purely combustible material that is joined with it in the construction of our houses, thus furnishing the necessary heat to destroy them.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and the average of prices was about the same as on Thursday. Mess pork was dull at $14.50@15.00 for old; $13.00@13.25 for new; $12.25@12.87½ seller September; and $12.20@12.25 seller March. Lard was steady at 7½c cash or seller December, and 7¾c seller March. Meats were in less active demand, and steady at 4½c for part-salted shoulders; 6½@6⅝c for short ribs; and 7⅛@7½c for short clear—all part-salted. Sweet pickled hams were easier at 10½@11c per lb. Highwines were dull and easier, closing nominal at 89@89½c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but firm at 9c for corn and 10c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was more active, and advanced ⅜c, closing strong at $1.03¼ seller the month, and $1.03¾ seller December. Corn was in moderate demand, and a shade higher, closing firm at 31⅝c seller the month, and 31c seller December. Oats were quiet and a shade easier, at 21c seller the month, and 22c seller December. Rye was quiet and firm at 52c. Barley was weak, declining 2c per bu; it closed at 60c for No. 2, 56½@57c seller the month, and 50c for No. 3. The hog market was fairly active and firm at $3.95@4.20. Cattle met with a liberal demand at yesterday's prices. Sheep were dull and lower.

If it is any comfort to the Quincy *Whig* and the Springfield *Journal*, we will repeat that we do not intend to injure ourselves by over-exertion in behalf of Oglesby in the approaching Senatorial contest. We do know, however, that nothing can defeat him in this contest, except the make-weight of Executive patronage; that if the question were presented to the members of the Legislature elected on the same ticket with him, unembarrassed by the mercenary considerations of Federal offices, he would receive the votes of four-fifths of the Republican caucus. If this influence is brought to bear against him, very likely he will be defeated. We have no doubt at all that Mr. Washburne is a candidate against Oglesby, and that Mr. J. R. Jones has relinquished for a season the beauty and chivalry of Belgium's capital in order to help him. The question is, whether the Administration is going to help too. It would be very much in the line of precedents if it should. Washburne will be secretly aided also by the Personal Liberty League throughout the State, and by many legislators who would rather retain Oglesby for Governor than to see his Lieutenant succeed him. There is a well-defined but groundless impression abroad, that General Beveridge opposes the particular beverage in which various classes of voters are wont to indulge. It is believed that he would confine us to a general beverage of milk and water and ginger-pop, and such small beer which some people do not affect. We would like to believe the race for the Senatorship is an even one for "Gallant Dick Oglesby," as his friends call him, and we at least hope he will not be expelled from the party for venturing to be a candidate. But we warn him and his friends that their enterprise is extra-hazardous, and that, should they succeed, Logan will still carry the Executive patronage of Illinois. If they don't succeed, Washburne will carry it, and Logan will get very few crumbs, indeed. Oglesby may get into the Senate, but he cannot get into the Administration. That is a place to which the Illinois Legislature cannot elect him.

LIQUOR SALOONS, AND THE LAW.

The Mayor has given notice that saloon-keepers fined for the violation of the Sunday and other laws need not apply to him for stay of proceedings or release from the penalties. Some weeks ago, it was complained that the enforcement of the law was a surprise, and that there should be some time given for preparations to meet the new order of things. That plea, in which, perhaps, there was some justice, is no longer available, and the law is, therefore, now to be enforced.

There seems to be much misapprehension on the subject of keeping saloons open on Sunday. Saloons, or places where liquor is sold as a beverage, may be divided into several classes. One of these are the lager beer saloons, where the principal, if not the only, beverage sold is beer. These differ from all other saloons, in the respect that they offer social enjoyments not obtainable elsewhere. The beer-drinker goes to the saloon, not only for his beer, but to meet his friends. A group of these gather round a table, talk over the events of the day, smoke their pipes or cigars, drink their beer at leisure, and pass the time sociably. On Sundays, the attendance at these places is not only increased in numbers, but includes the wives and children of many of the men. While large quantities of beer are thus consumed, it is rarely that there is any indecorum, still more rarely any violence. There may be hilarity, but there is no intoxication. This mode of social enjoyment is no longer confined to native Germans; it is gradually including large numbers of others who, for want of means or the want of acquaintances, find in these places a sociability that does not descend to disorder, and a narcotic at small cost which does not intoxicate.

The next class of saloons are those which are part of restaurants or eating-houses. In some of these places there are many hundreds who eat their meals on Sundays and other days. Inseparately connected with these is a supply of ales, beer, wines, and liquors. Except in a few places mentioned hereafter, these establishments are of an orderly character, tolerating no impropriety, visited mainly by those who seek their meals, and there is none of that drunkenness or boisterousness which are supposed to be inseparable from saloons.

A third classification of saloons are those mostly patronized by the English-speaking population, where all kinds of liquors, but particularly the higher priced and better quality of mixed drinks, are sold. These establishments embrace among their customers all grades of society. There may be met Congressmen, politicians, lawyers, doctors, merchants, base ball players, gamblers, and sporting people generally. Externally, these people have the same appearance of respectability, and it requires a personal acquaintance to distinguish the men of one profession from the other. As a matter of necessity, these places have to be kept decent. No disorder is tolerated; no intoxicated or drunken men are permitted to hang around the premises. Everything is conducted with an interested purpose to preserve the respectability of the custom of the houses. These saloons may be searched in vain for drunken men. They are not the kind of customers these establishments desire, and, when one is found, he is either put in charge of friends to be taken home or otherwise removed.

A fourth class of drinking establishments includes a variety of institutions which might, with great propriety, be declared public nuisances, and, as such, abated altogether. These are the drinking houses where alcoholic drinks in their most poisonous forms are dealt out; where each drink, whether it be called whiskey, gin, or brandy, is a villanous compound, destroying the reason, consuming the body, and depraving the habits of those who drink it. These places are generally kept by men too lazy to work, too fond of liquor themselves to abstain from drinking what they know to be poison, who keep these establishments to merely enable them to give food and shelter to their families, and have an unlimited supply of liquor for themselves. The customers at these places are generally hard-working men; men who, accustomed in their own country to the use of spirits, have their tastes prepared for the fiery stuff which are to be had in these saloons, and for whom beer is altogether too tame. But these are not the only customers. These places are the resorts of the ruffians and the rowdies; the men who fight, cut, and slay for pastime; who take a pride in being notorious as roughs; who boast their ability and their readiness to kill a policeman. These fellows are the habitual customers of that class of saloons where the quality of the liquor is rated in proportion to its burning power. The prevailing sentiment in these establishments is that an officer of the law is an enemy of their kind, and that it is the duty of every man, whenever the opportunity occurs, to beat and, if necessary, to kill him. The murder of Officer O'Meara was in a saloon of this kind, patronized by the class of persons we have described, and that saloon has probably become memorable as the place where "one of the boys bravely killed a peeler." But there is still another description of saloon in this city which has other revolting features. We mean those saloons where, under the thin guise of serving creams, oysters, and other refreshments, men and women meet; where boys of 16 to 18 encounter prostitutes of all ages; and where girls of 13 and upward meet men of all ages; where the boys are plied with drink until they lose their senses; where girls that should be at school are practising the most indecent arts to attract the attention of men; and where men, women, boys, and girls are rendered more and more depraved. These places at night swarm with female street-walkers and the males they have picked up. To these people are dealt out the meanest and the lowest qualities of alcoholic drinks, and the spectacle is not uncommon of rooms full of drunken men, women, boys, and girls, all as obscene as they are drunk. It is unnecessary to picture the depravity to which these saloons lead; nor the wretchedness and crime which are the inevitable consequences. To the outer world, these places are fruit shops; to the initiated, they are the harbors of thieves, pickpockets, strumpets, and their dupes and victims, the foolish men and boys who are tempted into them, and are there poisoned by drink, corrupted by indecency, and are carried off to other dens to be robbed and plundered, if not beaten or murdered.

All these saloons are licensed by the city. For fifty-two dollars a year, each of these establishments is permitted to do business. It is clear that one-half of them might be closed without personal or public injury. Under our law, the Mayor must issue a license to every person who asks it and complies with the conditions. Neither the character of the applicant nor the character of the saloon are matters of which the law takes cognizance. It is evident that there are evils that may be remedied of even greater magnitude than keeping open on Sunday. Ought there not be an effort to close up these establishments which are the schools of vice, the resorts of crime, and which are a moral pestilence every day in the week? Would it not be a triumph of order and virtue if the four or five hundred of these licensed sinks of iniquity were closed summarily and forever? The indiscriminate war upon saloons, being unjust, defeats itself; while, if the hand of reform were directed to those which are notoriously kept for the worst of purposes, it would be effective.

THE POOR MANSARD.

It is common in all great calamities for people to unite for a time upon some one object of abuse. There must be an outlet for popular indignation. A scapegoat must be found for every disaster. In the case of the great Boston fire, the Mansard roof has become the target for all the great guns of condemnation. The press is almost a unit in denouncing it as the incarnation of everything inflammable and destructive. It is made responsible for the whole catastrophe, from the first spark to the last. A report comes that Boards of Underwriters in various cities have declared all buildings which have Mansard roofs, not constructed of iron or brick, to be uninsurable. One astute newspaper goes so far as to assert that the inventor was actuated by the diabolical purpose of supplying perpetual food for flame, thus contributing to the interests of his craft. Everywhere, in fact,—in public and in private, in newspapers and out,—the Mansard has been made the scarecrow of terrified householders, and the *bete noir* of suffering insurance companies.

One would think, to read and hear the ingenious invective and the wholesale denunciation, that the Mansard roof is a new device to lay waste the entire continent. The fact is, that it dates from the seventeenth century. From that time on it has enjoyed universal favor in Paris, and its beauties and conveniences have made admirers and devotees wherever cities have been built, enlarged, or improved. Baron Haussmann, who did more for the architectural beauty and the protection against fire which Paris enjoys than all others have done, did not issue his edict against it. In point of fact, the Mansard roof is almost universal in the city that is called the capital of the world, which resisted the bombardment of the Krupp guns and the fire-brands of the Communists. Its province is not simply for ornament; it serves a glorious use in a great and crowded community. It has furnished cheap apartments, with cheerful light and invigorating air for thousands of poor people that would have otherwise dragged out a wretched existence in dreary garrets or dark and noisome cellars. In view of these circumstances, it is not just nor wise that the Mansard roof should be visited with popular anathema, without first inquiring whether the vicious qualities that are charged upon it necessarily belong to it.

It will scarcely be forgotten that, immediately after the Chicago fire, there was a succession of "causes," each one of which, in turn, was made to bear the blame. First, ours was a city of frame shanties, until it was discovered that we had buildings of brick, and stone, and iron. Then it was a mysterious condition of the atmosphere generating a sort of spontaneous combustion. Afterwards, the tar-and-gravel roof was the all-pervading medium of our disaster, and then the tar-and-gravel pavement. Nobody thought of laying the responsibility upon the Mansard roofs, simply because they were not numerous in Chicago. The Boston fire did not start in a Mansard. It started in a cellar, and, more likely, from an over-heated boiler, placed altogether too near woodwork. It found a quick passage through an elevator, and caught in a Mansard; but it would have caught just the same in any other roof that was not fire-proof. If this roof was so high that it could not be reached by water, it was not the fault of the Mansard. There was a succession of high buildings in the burned district of Boston; there were narrow streets and crooked alleys that were soon blockaded with falling material, and rendered impenetrable by blazing heat; it was thirty-six minutes before the steam engines reached the scene of the conflagration. These things must be taken into account in canvassing the causes of the disaster.

While protesting against the thoughtless and intolerant abuse of the Mansard in connection with the Boston fire, there is no reason to deny that it has serious faults of construction. It does not seem necessary, in order to attain the beauty of the exterior and the conveniences of the interior of the Mansard roof, that it should be built exclusively of wood, as is generally the case. It need not, as is invariably the case in Chicago, contain any more inflammable material than any other story of a house, nor as much as most other kinds of roofing. It can be built of light iron rafters, forming a frame-work upon which to adjust the slate tiles which give it the variegated color. It might be built of brick at the sides, and the appearance of lightness secured by the exterior decoration of slate; the roofing proper, in this case, could be rendered as near fire-proof as the covering of either the flat or the "hip" roofs. The improvement in the composition of the French roof is needed as much as the improvement in our buildings throughout. But, when this improvement is made, neither the Chicago fire nor the Boston fire teaches the need of prohibiting the Mansard altogether. In the way of fighting fire with axes,—the only way in which it can be fought successfully at a height of six, seven, and eight stories, where the water cannot be forced,—the Mansard roof has its advantages. It can be reached more easily from outside, and, once reached, it can be demolished and thrown into the street more quickly than any other roof. In a word, the Mansard roof is too much of an ornament, adaptable to all kinds of houses, and too serviceable in all crowded cities, to abandon, so long as it is possible to make it as efficacious in resisting fire as any other house-covering in use. The architects of Philadelphia have recently said as much, while recommending improvements in its construction. It is believed that the great majority of architects everywhere favor its use, as the architects of Chicago certainly do. Nor do they doubt that the Mansard can be made as incombustible as any other style of roofing. The reason for its not being so generally is, that the owners are not willing to incur the necessary expense. In Paris, iron is used very generally in the construction of the Mansard roofs; and, where the frame is outlined with wood, the slate is solid, sawed in blocks, instead of being put on in thin tiles. The *Herald* Building, in New York, has a Mansard roof that is regarded as fire-proof. A building law, or an edict of the underwriters to this effect, would be more to the purpose than an effort to discard the Mansard roof altogether.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN ENGLAND.

The act for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, recently passed after very long and labored discussion in Parliament, is remarkable as being the first legislative result of the temperance agitation in England. It is very temperately, and, compared with some of our American enactments, conservatively, framed, and is reported to work well. Its chief provisions are a system of inspection, which aims to detect and punish the adulteration of liquors, or the sale of poisonous compounds, under the name of liquors; the punishment of aggravated or habitual drunkenness by imprisonment; the closing of all tippling houses at 11 o'clock at night, on the theory that most of the drinking and riotous carousing that lead to crime occur after that hour; requiring beer saloons as well as liquor shops to apply to the magistrates for a license, and to come under severe pealties for admitting drunkenness, gaming, or disorderly or dishonest characters; the intent of the latter being to suppress all disorderly houses.

In the discussion, total prohibition has few advocates. A considerable party were in favor of remitting the entire question to the rate-payers of each parish, with power to regulate, license, or prohibit, as they should see proper. A few favored the Swedish plan of having the liquor manufactured and sold by the Government by its salaried officers, who are prohibited from having any interest in the sale, and of prohibiting all trade in liquor by private parties. Others were content to enlarge the power of the magistrates to suppress disorderly houses and punish drunkenness.

The English legislation differs from the American in regarding the drunkard as responsible for his drunkenness, while most of the American laws regard the drunkard as a sort of irresponsible and pitiable imbecile, and hold the seller of the liquor responsible for his drunkenness, and even for the crime he may commit while in that state. The extreme realization of this principle is in the Ohio and Illinois law, which holds the real estate which may be rented to the saloon-keepers who sell the liquor which causes the drunkenness which gives rise to a crime responsible to the person injured by that crime, or his personal representatives, in damages. The logic of intoxication seems not yet to have penetrated the English mind to anything like this extent. Perhaps it will in time. It is a comfort to know, however, that the English law was actually and immediately enforced, and that its enforcement was attended everywhere by a marked decrease of crime.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

In England, which has sometimes spent forty millions of dollars a year in poor-relief, and is this year spending at half that rate, and which, according to Charles Tennant, in The People's Blue-Book, put 38,000 vagrants to death in the last year of Henry the Eighth's reign, pauperism has always been more thoroughly discussed than any other question of social science. In America, our lower classes have not, except in our large cities, particularly those on the Atlantic coast, demanded serious attention, and statistics on the subject, which are fully and accurately studied in England, are neglected here. Even the Census law slights this matter, and General Walker, in submitting Table 19 of the census, which tabulates the figures of pauperism and crime, acknowledges that the returns for neither are accurate. If, as we are told, we are to have the poor with us always, we must study the causes of their impoverishment, but this, Superintendent Walker says, is impossible under the limited and faulty Census law of 1850. It gave the State of New York, in the eighth census, out of 3,880,735 inhabitants, a pauperism of 164,782, supported at an average cost of $9 a head; while Pennsylvania, nearly equal in population and industrial development, was charged with only 16,463, supported at a cost of $40 a head. States were reported by that census to have a pauper-list five or ten times larger than that of States in the same general condition, because in some the "solid" amount of pauperism—obtained by dividing the sum of all relief rendered by the cost of supporting one pauper, the quotient being the representative number of paupers—was given, and in others all cases of assistance, multiplied many times by the reappearance of the same persons, were returned as cases of individual and permanent pauperism.

In a country of such diverse conditions as the United States, accurate exhibits of pauperism can be got only by ascertaining: the numbers actually inmates of alms-houses on a certain day; the impersonal or solid amount of pauperism; the number of all who have received any relief whatsoever; the number who have become inmates for any period whatsoever. Only the first of these four inquiries is specified in the present Census law. It permits one of the others to be made at the discretion of the takers of the census, and Superintendent Walker has chosen in this way to ascertain what he aptly styles the "solid" amount of pauperism. This he considers the most exact single expression possible for the actual pauperism of a country.

That the Superintendent's caution, not to use the figures of the different censuses for comparison, is well founded, appears when we attempt to do so. According to the tables given, the total number supported during the year ended June 1, 1870, was 116,102, at a cost of $10,930,429; during 1860, 321,665, at $5,445,143; during 1850, 134,972, at $2,954,806. This makes the cost, per head, in 1870, $94; in 1860, $17; in 1850, $22. These discrepancies reveal the utter want of uniformity in the operation of the law under which these figures have been gathered. More dependence can be placed upon the figures showing the number receiving support on June 1. There were of these, in the whole country, in 1870, 76,737; in 1860, 82,942; in 1850, 50,353. Colored paupers make their appearance first in the census of 1870, in which they are 9,400. By far the most of them are in the Southern States, South Carolina having 1,106, and Virginia 1,312. In each census, the native far outnumber the foreign paupers. The proportions were, in 1850, nearly 3 to 1; in 1860, about 1¼ to 1; in 1870, about 2¼ to 1. Illinois had, in 1870, June 1, 2,363 actually receiving relief,—1,254 native and 1,109 foreign. Of the native, 41 were colored. During that year, 6,054 were supported at a cost of $556,061. In 1860, $196,184 was spent for the support of 4,628, 1,856 of whom were on hand June 1 (707 native and 1,149 foreign). In 1850, the corresponding figures are $45,213 for 797 paupers; 434 on hand June 1, 279 of them natives. These statistics make the average cost of support vary from $57 in 1850 to $42 in 1860, and $92 in 1870. In gathering these statistics Superintendent Walker has not included the relief given to distressed immigrants, nor to the inmates of charitable institutions or insane asylums.

How to administer public charity so as not to give a premium to idleness, and at the same time to economize the funds, has been a puzzling question. English poor laws, although they visited upon vagabondage the severest penalties, even to death without benefit of clergy, gave so prodigal relief that in the end the expenditure rose to nearly £8,000,000 annually, and work-houses became places for idling in. The ignorant believed the poor-rate an inexhaustible fund which belonged to them. "To obtain their share," it was officially said, "the brutal bullied the administrators the profligates exhibited their bastards which must be fed; the idle folded their arms and waited till they got it; ignorant boys and girls married upon it; poachers, thieves, and prostitutes extorted it by intimidation; country Justices lavished it for popularity, and guardians for convenience." Under the rigid method of administration recommended by General Walker, there would be little danger of similar abuses even under similar circumstances. He states the most economical method of treating the pauperism of a community to be the town-farm system. Lands, buildings, and farming-tools are provided by the town, the only salaried officer is the overseer, and every pauper is required to work. This prospect of compulsory work gives the would-be pauper pause, and reduces the expense to $50 or $60 a year for each inmate. When the States maintain their paupers in idleness, in large establishments, with numerous officials, and expensive appointments, the cost of support rises as high as $100, $125, or $140.

Since no common criminal nomenclature or procedure is used by the States, and since the Census law makes no provision for the collection of the convictions in each State classified according to crimes, the criminal statistics of the census are of little value. The numbers in prison on the 1st of June are believed to be accurately stated at 6,737 in 1850; 19,086 in 1860; 32,901 in 1870. In each case the native far exceed the foreign criminals. In Illinois, the numbers convicted were 316 in 1850; 812 in 1860; 1,552 in 1870. There were in prison on the 1st of June, in 1850, 252, of whom 164 were natives; in 1860, 485, 172 of them foreigners; in 1870, 1,795, of whom 1,372 were native and 423 foreign. How out of all proportion the criminal statistics are may be judged from the fact that, in Pennsylvania, returns were obtained of only 2,930 convictions during the year, while New York, with little more population, is charged with 58,067, nearly twenty times as many.

The best results of this census, taken under what General Walker calls "the clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous law of 1850," are the thorough exposure he makes of its defects, and the prospect that Congress will replace it by a symmetrical and scientific scheme framed according to his suggestions. Our pauperism, crime, and ignorance,—these three are multiples of one another,—can then be studied intelligently. There is need they should be. In our large Atlantic cities, the lower classes are as dangerous as in any part of Europe. A high authority, C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, says that there are "the same explosive elements beneath the surface of New York as beneath that of Paris. Let but the law lift its hand from them, we should see an explosion which might leave the city in ashes and blood." Pauperism comes upon us in other and unexpected directions. In the Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor for 1871, General Oliver says "that the books of employers in nearly every department of labor show that the manual or wage class is but a very short distance removed from absolute want, a want so near that a revulsion like that of 1837 might even bring them to famine." A final argument for the revision of the Census laws that General Walker asks for is, that in the wide revelations of statistics only can we discern the agencies that will accomplish general reform. Individual philanthropy is an assault in detail as impotent as an attempt to cure the small-pox by attacking each separate pustule. There is needed something beyond sympathy,—a statesmanship inspired by sympathy which shall guide the deep and secret springs of social motion in the mass. For instance, when the whole working population of Great Britain was sinking into abject destitution, one-fourth of the entire population bordering on starvation, and when public charity, alone, vainly threw $25,000,000 a year into what seemed a bottomless pit, it was the repeal of the Corn laws,—a cool act of legislation, far more effective than all public, private, and religious philanthropies combined,—that reversed the motion of the machinery that was making paupers. If we had trustworthy statistics, and they verified the inference deduced by Commissioner Wells, that bad legislation has driven American laborers nearer to pauperism than they were in 1860, if they verified the state of affairs asserted by General Oliver to exist in Massachusetts, social reformers could demand, with much more power, the repeal of these injurious laws, and legislation could not fail to be improved by a more intimate acquaintance with facts. It is to be hoped that Congress will heed General Walker's suggestions.

WHAT NEXT?

There is a grim sort of consolation in the fact that if we are just now suffering from a combination of calamities, such as great fires, the horse disease, a stringent money market, heavy taxes, and various social disorders, we are not alone in our misery. All the powers of evil and forces of disaster seem to be let loose at once in Europe, and with a fury which is almost sufficient to make one believe that Satan has been unchained, and is commencing on his thousand years of havoc. The cable despatches in our last issue present a catalogue of horrors, the bare enumeration of which is enough to make the reader a settled hypochondriac. First, a terrific storm sweeps along the English coast, wrecking everything within its reach, and involving a sad loss of life. The same gale ravaged the Prussian coast. If the damage to shipping was less severe, it was only because merchantmen are not so numerous as on the English coast. What it failed to do on the sea, however, it more than accomplished on shore. The ancient and quaint old town of Stralsund, which has borne the brunt of nearly all the old German wars, which was besieged by Wallenstein in 1628, bombarded in 1678, and nearly destroyed by Frederic William, the great Elector of Brandenburg, and captured again, after desperate struggles, in 1713 and 1807, seems to have come in for more than its share of this terrible natural convulsion. Twelve vessels were sunk in the shallows of its harbor. The whole town was inundated, and then, to add to the general horror, a great fire broke out, destroying many of the largest warehouses and other buildings, as well as many lives. Those in the interior have fared little better. For several days, an unusually severe rain and snow-storm has prevailed in Eastern Germany, prostrating the telegraph wires in every direction, and doing widespread damage by flooding the country. Lubec, the famous commercial city of Germany, close by Hamburg, and the former meeting-place of the Hanseatic League, has suffered like Stralsund, and all its principal buildings are under water. The coal mines of Staffordshire add a melancholy item to the general tidings of disaster, one of them being suddenly inundated, while the miners were at work, twenty-two of whom perished miserably. The South Sea Islands furnish the last and most fearful story of all, in which "man's inhumanity to man" dwarfs all the desolation by fire and storm. An English vessel was on a kidnapping expedition among the islands. The unsuspecting natives were decoyed alongside the vessel, when their canoes were smashed. The wretched victims were fished out of the water and thrust into the hold of the vessel. They fought for their liberty, and, to secure it, set fire to the vessel, and then the Captain and crew commenced firing into them indiscriminately. The next morning the hatches were removed, seventy were found either dead or wounded, and the wounded and dead were thrown overboard together. It is hard to believe that human nature can be guilty of such atrocious crimes, but one man in the crowd of barbarous wretches has had conscience enough to turn Queen's evidence, and it is to be hoped that this latest development of English barbarity not only will meet with the most inexorable administration of English justice, but will serve to help on the movement already commenced in England to punish and prevent kidnapping into slavery, and enlist the co-operation of other European nations in the good work.

The inevitable question which will occur to every reader as he peruses this dismal list of horrors is: "What next?" What new calamity or combination of calamities is to come to-day or to-morrow? What fresh evils have the vengeful fates in store for the world, already groaning under its heavy burdens? Just as the great wars were over and all the nations of the earth had settled peacefully down to industrial and commercial pursuits, and the leading powers had set a joyful example to the rest by settling their disputes amicably, all the powers of fire, air, and water seem to be let loose, with no restraints upon their capabilities for mischief. Earthquakes swallow up the cities of the plain. The pestilence sets forth upon its devastating march, and not even the dumb beasts escape its influence. Volcanoes rain storms of fire upon the villages below, and consume them. Vast and terrible conflagrations lay low great cities and forests in a night. Whirlwinds destroy rural villages and the labors of the husbandman, floods submerge the accumulations of the merchants, and gales sweep the coasts of their shipping. The lightning in its wrath spares neither the Escurial with its buried Kings, nor the remotest country hamlet. There is only one consolation attaching to this general havoc, and that is, we are gradually becoming accustomed to it, and may soon be able to endure it, and, perhaps, enjoy it with a certain degree of philosophy. At present, however, the world is as pitiable as poor old Lear, out on the barren heath, with nothing to protect him from the pitiless storms. The only advice that seems worth offering is, that, as we cannot take any possible precautions against these little eccentricities of nature, it is the part of wisdom to recognize the disagreeable necessity of the situation; to expect the worst and thereby escape disappointment if the worst should happen; to eat three meals a day as usual; to pay as many taxes as possible, or, at least, as may be necessary to preserve respect for that estimable person, the tax-gatherer; to get married if you are not, and to stay married if you are, and trust to some natural phenomenon, if you have no other reliance, for the wherewithal to pay the bills; to be sober, discreet, and virtuous, that you may sleep well; to be contented with everything and surprised at nothing. That is about the philosophy of the situation as it would appear to a man up a tree. At the same time, this will hardly prevent the elevated individual from asking the inevitable question: "What next?" Meanwhile, and until that question is answered, the time might be very profitably employed in figuring how to get along without meat and milk, as we learn from the East that the epihippic is seizing the cattle, and threatens to become epibovic.

—The returns in North Carolina indicate that Grant's vote will fall at least 10,000 under the Caldwell vote, and Greeley 20,000 below Judge Merrimon.

An article by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in *Macmillan's Monthly*, in favor of "the redistribution of political power" in England, shows that, since the extension of the franchise by the Reform bill of 1867, the following inequalities still mark the allotment of representatives in Parliament, viz.:

Electors.	*Members.*
3,008,000 resident in metropolitan boroughs return	[illegible]
3,270,000 resident in 17 towns with a population exceeding 100,000	37
1,575,000 resident in 22 towns with a population between 50,000 and 100,000	37
1,850,000 resident in 54 towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000	[illegible]
552,000 resident in 39 towns with a population between 10,000 and 20,000	[illegible]
400,000 resident in 56 towns with a population below 10,000	[illegible]
10,655,000	[illegible]

By this it appears that 400,000 persons in certain localities return as many members (within three) as 6,250,000 of voting electors resident elsewhere. The plan proposed by the writer is to leave the five members for the Universities as they are, give one to Durham University, and one to the Inns of Court, and apportion the remaining members among the fifty-two counties of England and Wales so as to give one member to every 100,000 population, or 454 members in all. The writer concludes:

> There is just cause for agitation in favor of a great and sweeping change, and just cause for an agitation ought not to be allowed to exist. We widened the basis of our Constitution in 1866-67, but we stopped short of completion in our task. Let us delay no longer, but anticipate the storm which will infallibly arise ere long, and deal with this question before it has been made the battle-field of Party, before it is identified with men whose aims and desires go far beyond the progressive constitutional improvement which is desired by moderate men of both political parties, and before we are forced to deal with it at a season less calm and a moment less opportune than the present for the wise and satisfactory solution of a difficult political problem.

The Republican principle, that representation must be proportionate to population, is thus untethered as the *bete noir* in the avenue of English politics. If it win in the fight, there are others behind it—the abolition of the Peerage and the Crown—ending in complete Republicanism. Whether there is anything more levelling than that, it is not for Republicans to say.

The English mind is seriously agitated on the subject of railroad disasters. It has been computed that no fewer than fifty serious accidents have happened within the space of a month. The Coroner's inquests in several cases found the cause in rotten rails and other defects in the management. It is said that people are beginning to avoid railway travel except in cases of actual necessity. Certain it is that the railroad corporations are beginning to feel the effects of these frequent disasters. Some confirmation of this may be found in the following table of comparative prices of stock now and ten months ago:

	Present Price.	*Price Jan. 1, 1872.*
Caledonian	110¾	128¾
Great Eastern	46⅜	53⅜
Great Northern	138	145
Ditto A	160	171¼
Great Western	124	117¾
Lancashire & Yorkshire	165¾	165
London & Brighton	79	73¾
London, Chatham & Dover	24¾	27¾
London & Northwestern	147¾	153¾
London & Southwestern	104¾	117¾
Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire	67¾	78¾
Metropolitan	65¾	71
Ditto District	29¾	33¾
Midland	142¾	150¾
North British	84¾	62
Northeastern Consols	165¾	165
Southeastern	104¾	103¾

Additional proof of the alarm among the railroad people is to be discovered in the fact that the managers of all the railways in the kingdom have recently held a meeting to consider the feasibility of raising a general insurance fund to indemnify them for the damages and losses sustained by the succession of disasters.

M. D. Conway, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from London, furnishes the information, upon what he deems to be good authority, that Father Newman, the Principal of the Oratory at Birmingham, is under a cloud in his relations to the Catholic Church, and that intercourse between him and Archbishop Manning and Cardinal Cullen is suspended. His sympathy with Dr. Doellinger's views on the dogma of infallibility has brought him into this trouble. The only difference between Newman and Doellinger is, that the former believes that infallibility can only reside in the voice of the entire clergy assembled in council, while the latter inclines to the opinion that infallibility is only to be ascribed to the voice of the faithful throughout the world. Both these views are not only distasteful to the Ultramontane authorities, but are considered dangerous, so that it becomes very questionable whether Father Newman will be allowed to hold his Birmingham position long.

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"OFFICIAL CIRCLES."

How the Custom House Waters are Agitated by the Senatorial Pebble.

The Battle Between Galena and Anti-Galena.

Oglesby's Forces on the War Path—The Washburne Men Mysteriously Inactive.

Official circles—meaning thereby the gentlemen who serve Uncle Sam in and around the Custom House—have not resumed the quiet [illegible] monotonous routine of duties inevitably [illegible], and the agitation of official brains [illegible] official countenances to be ruffled yesterday, and official tongues to give the following [illegible]: There are two parties in the Custom House—the Galena and the anti-Galena party. The Galena party is composed of gentlemen who shared President Grant's joys and sorrows when hides and tan-bark engrossed his attention, before greatness dawned upon him, and the wave of war cast him high and dry upon the shore of fame. The resident head of this faction is Marshal Campbell, a gentleman of the old school, who is ably assisted in the discharge of his duties by a large and [illegible] family. His son-in-law, General Babcock, President Grant's Private Secretary, is [illegible] ally near the throne of grace, and the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, and Hon. J. Russell Jones, Minister to Brussels, are associated with these gentlemen, the former by strong and binding ties of the past, the latter by ties of relationship as much as by anything else.

The opposition is made up of those whose fortunes were cast away from Galena on the bleak hill outside its limits. That peace which the world, and especially the political world, cannot give, has never subsisted between the parties. They smoked the pipe of reconciliation and imbibed the usquebaugh of friendship many a time and oft in public, maintaining to the outer world a semblance of harmony and brotherly love, while in their secret confabulations the respective adherents of each party denounced their opponents and relieved their burdened bosoms of feelings which they cherished, but could not utter outside.

And now comes the tug of war. It is "just before the Senatorial battle, mother," and the forces are being marshalled for the fray. There are the Galenaites, or Washburners, and the anti-Galenaites, or Oglesby men. There are no Trumbullites in this State, though there may be some in Wisconsin. The Washburne men do not [illegible] that Mr. Washburne is a candidate, but the others insist that he is, and must be beaten. Mr. Jones is the recognized leader of the Galena [illegible], and General Logan is said to lead the opposition. Mr. Judd speaks highly of Governor Oglesby, and so does Mr. Irwin. Commissioner Hoyne swears by Senator Logan, and asserts that Logan is for Oglesby. Mr. Campbell is regarded by the Oglesby men as the deputy commander in the absence of Mr. Jones. He is quite reticent concerning the intentions of Mr. Washburne. He [illegible] that Mr. Washburne would hardly come out openly as a candidate against Governor Oglesby at this time. Mr. Washburne was in St. Paul at present. Mr. Jones was going to Minneapolis in a day or so, to visit a member of his family, and would subsequently visit Prairie du Chien and Missouri, prior to his departure for Europe. Some politicians strenuously assert that Governor Oglesby is entitled to the place; that he made the race for that and nothing else; that he is too old to wait four years more, and then, perhaps, be as far from it as now; that he is a good fellow, "which nobody will deny," and should be Senator. Others think he should fill the office to which he was elected; that it would be unjust to the people of the State to deprive them of his ability in the gubernatorial capacity; that it is a proud position, worthy the ambition of any man, more independent and almost as exalted as the Senatorship, and that his having the latter place in his mind's eye, Horatio," while running for the former, is not a good and sufficient reason for electing it. Thus stands the case at present, the Oglesby men claiming that their forces are [illegible], while the opposition assert that they will remain so.

Among other topics discussed around the Custom House, is the possible departure of Mr. Jones from the Collector's office, to take his old place as Minister to Berlin. Officials who are on the "inside" say that Bancroft, the historian, is to be recalled; that he is now simply the predecessor of Mr. Judd. These same gentlemen say Mr. Judd has earned it from Mr. Farwell; that the appointment of Mr. Farwell's constituents residing in the Eighteenth Ward to positions in the Custom House should be recalled, and that, while the ex-Minister has not publicly announced that he would accept the old place, they suppose that he would hardly find it in his heart to decline were the offer gracefully made.

Mr. Hoyne has given up the Draggmanship to Constantinople, as it requires a knowledge of a variety of languages which he does not believe he could acquire within the next four months. He is after the Marshalship in case Mr. Campbell goes as Minister to the Hague, as some say he may, and if not, he may take the Consulship to Cork, doing all he can before starting to help Logan's candidate to the Senate.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Sale of Pews on Thursday Evening—$30,800 Subscribed—The Church Will Be Ready for Occupation in About a Year.

According to previous announcement, a meeting of the congregation of St. James Episcopal Church was held on Thursday evening, at the chapel, corner of Cass and Huron streets, for the purpose of disposing of pews. The meeting was presided over by the Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Mr. D. Goodwin, Jr., acting as Secretary. The Building Committee made a report, which was unanimously approved and adopted. The Wardens reported the terms and arrangements for the sale of pews, and, it appearing that the Treasurer had sufficient means on hand for all the work that could be done before winter, it was decided that the first payment or 20 per cent should be made on March 1, and the remainder in quarterly instalments thereafter.

As will be seen from the list of buyers, while the gentlemen present included a large number of the old congregation, those familiar with the attendants on old St. James will notice that the extreme inclemency of the weather prevented a larger number from attending. Nearly every one who did go, however, enrolled his name as a purchaser, and the enthusiasm prevailing proved the determination of the "solid men" of the North Side to get "home again" as soon as possible. The following were the sales:

Name of buyer.	No. of Pew.	Premium.
[illegible] Clarkson	111	$1,000
[illegible] Sturges	153	1,200
[illegible] De Koven	88	1,500
[illegible] Larned	90	1,500
[illegible] Ryerson	92	1,500
[illegible] Magie	79	1,300
[illegible] Sheldon	87	1,500
[illegible] Ogden	85	1,500
[illegible] R. Ogden	89	1,500
[illegible] Turner	91	1,500
[illegible] Nixon	78	1,300
[illegible] Jackson	83	1,500
[illegible] Stark	84	1,500
[illegible] Goodwin, Jr.	77	1,300
[illegible] F. Rumsey	147	1,200
[illegible] N. Arnold	71	900
[illegible] Rodenbaugh	29	800
[illegible] Hubbard	139	800
[illegible] Wheaton	98	1,400
[illegible] M. Douglass	100	1,200
[illegible] McKay	154	850
[illegible] McCagg	86	1,500
[illegible] Ayer	158	750
[illegible] Bowen	80	1,300

Making a total of $30,800, which will doubtless be doubled at the adjourned meeting of Tuesday, Dec. 3.

A beautiful prospective view of the church was sent in by Messrs. Clarke & Faulkner, the architects, showing that the new building will be a magnificent pile of architecture. The work on it is rapidly progressing, showing already eight or ten feet above ground, and measuring, including the new transepts, 180 by 109 feet in size. It is expected to be fully completed for occupancy by Christmas of next year.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

In addition to the numerous labors for which the county pays him, Dr. Ben. C. Miller, Superintendent of Charities, has work to perform for which he receives no pecuniary compensation, and none whatever, excepting in the flickering enlargement of his untutored patients. As protector of the newsboys' and boot-blacks' happiness, Dr. Miller suggested, and materially aided, in carrying out the labor connected with the picnic last summer, which was such a triumph that its repetition, when summer suns again render out-door amusements enjoyable, is a certainty. Meanwhile the wretched gamins have placed Dr. Miller in the vacant position of general friend and benefactor, and to him, whenever the ills that gamin flesh is prone to, overtake them, they immediately look for relief. The gamin is a quarrelsome biped, and is generally suffering from his share of bruises, received in the contest of life. Should his nose be fractured into little atoms, Dr. Miller is to repair it; should sour fruit, eaten out of season, contort the internal arrangements, Dr. Miller is called upon to straighten them out and banish the pains; should justice overtake a youthful sinner, Dr. Miller is called upon to prescribe some laxative to make it quit its grip. In fact, Dr. Miller is the gamin's friend, for they have appointed the kind-hearted Superintendent to that position, and he could not now resign it if he would. Yesterday "Stevie," a newsboy, presented himself for treatment, with a convicted felon on his finger. Dr. Miller opened it, dressed it as tenderly as a great many mothers do not dress their infants, and sent him away with a rosy apple and an encouragement to come again next Monday, and let the Doctor see how it was getting along. Stevie did not enjoy the operation, but made amends in his treatment of the apple.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Cook County Vote for President, Governor, and Sheriff.

Grant's Majority, 12,278; Oglesby's, 7,293; Bradley's, 9,559.

The Board of Revision of the returns of the recent election, yesterday completed the count of the ballots cast for President, Governor, and Sheriff, in Cook County. The following are the "official" figures:

Ward.	Precinct.	PRESIDENT. Grant.	Greeley.	GOVERNOR. Oglesby.	Koerner.	SHERIFF. Bradley.	Kern.
1	1	176	74	181	73	183	73
2	1	104	74	101	74	105	73
	2	219	192	196	214	215	189
3		232	286	297	289	230	284
	1	651	329	632	362	574	330
	2	236	276	241	288	254	217
	3	202	209	190	226	176	208
	4	520	348	523	247	487	281
4		2,068	1,057	1,986	1,171	1,871	1,186
	1	229	197	224	205	222	201
	2	368	718	363	229	255	223
	3	438	214	435	248	424	243
	4	611	260	602	237	554	282
5		1,644	889	1,614	963	1,598	932
	1	460	248	461	263	451	279
	2	401	206	221	299	277	221
	3	518	242	586	268	334	229
	4	455	185	462	192	478	197
6		1,894	881	1,806	1,017	1,800	1,040
	1	382	251	248	235	260	226
	2	482	285	404	247	428	238
	3	244	229	220	269	226	248
	4	193	290	159	212	150	226
	5	203	167	270	290	123	249
7		1,354	1,289	1,299	1,550	1,198	1,641
	1	142	191	135	201	109	248
	2	443	164	239	167	288	199
	3	404	240	296	243	406	240
	4	214	296	226	244	225	298
8		1,209	861	1,167	860	1,105	945
	1	184	263	152	203	145	239
	2	93	288	88	266	88	284
	3	201	175	262	224	264	208
	4	126	167	96	192	167	196
	5	220	249	260	269	222	261
	6	129	261	125	285	125	288
	7	238	177	219	213	238	124
	8	169	129	141	174	178	188
9		1,589	1,779	1,329	2,036	1,465	1,979
	1	72	155	61	164	60	165
	2	242	221	188	240	189	282
	3	230	206	209	213	222	230
	4	134	207	139	316	137	212
	5	208	267	174	206	153	237
	6	87	196	71	217	73	213
	7	75	167	72	171	81	181
	8	244	402	241	416	233	432
	9	113	131	154	130	153	128
	10	284	206	284	211	289	203
10		1,703	2,358	1,586	2,478	1,429	2,564
	1	370	278	371	282	300	285
	2	389	286	363	231	386	204
	3	269	189	374	189	370	185
	4	489	379	491	238	472	281
11		1,617	1,141	1,599	1,040	1,539	1,085
	1	261	150	251	164	271	185
	2	273	224	248	243	274	219
	3	317	315	206	400	245	288
	4	386	207	383	229	280	223
12		1,272	906	1,087	1,041	1,150	1,125
	1	270	284	280	270	[illegible]	221
	2	664	229	280	231	670	721
	3	578	179	571	194	583	178
13		1,612	683	1,591	695	1,622	651
	1	558	192	523	192	564	203
	2	560	204	558	195	555	217
	3	172	70	181	60	180	59
	4	326	69	329	66	327	67
14		1,616	535	1,630	513	1,626	546
	1	463	281	450	297	457	294
	2	377	185	321	184	286	180
	3	343	119	323	185	348	120
15		1,183	685	1,164	616	1,191	584
	1	231	149	203	172	291	156
	2	503	183	241	269	400	207
	3	153	140	205	266	479	214
	4	230	212	130	272	419	124
	5	220	186	203	204	208	156
16		1,237	660	1,447	1,348	1,855	594
	1	528	116	501	151	536	116
	2	548	355	513	279	530	364
	3	169	105	168	129	178	109
17		1,250	576	1,176	633	1,244	569
	1	223	209	500	281	554	227
	2	231	231	186	236	214	235
	3	318	308	221	306	310	305
	4	66	65	40	88	62	70
18		1,178	863	947	927	1,141	737
	1	226	243	202	294	217	252
	2	233	208	290	224	220	214
	3	209	189	184	208	208	160
	4	108	226	100	301	105	298
19		881	1,023	786	1,167	877	1,022
	1	127	78	112	94	123	82
	2	77	19	73	26	77	22
	3	127	65	114	78	125	66
20		321	162	299	200	325	170
	1	75	240	68	248	75	243
	2	177	141	148	171	164	155
	3	112	101	78	126	109	107
	4	49	48	47	49	49	48
	5	56	116	51	119	52	119
		469	644	390	723	449	670
Grand total city		25,498	17,853	23,281	19,304	24,127	18,542
County Towns.							
Barrington		188	22	189	23	190	22
Bloom		96	47	91	52	96	48
Bremen		122	15	139	17	132	15
Calumet		166	57	155	71	175	50
Cicero		250	76	244	82	259	77
Elk Grove		97	9	98	9	99	8
Evanston		559	132	523	134	560	128
Hanover		114	14	106	26	112	16
Hyde Park		532	289	540	282	536	285
Jefferson		292	63	247	67	242	73
Lake		459	222	464	222	[illegible]	236
Lake View		268	65	256	87	[illegible]	183
Lemont		243	167	237	189	50	72
Leyden		77	17	80	72	[illegible]	72
Lyons		140	25	141	60	142	40
Maine		205	23	202	15	201	22
New Trier		116	21	105	104	156	56
Niles		168	95	126	88	164	20
Northfield		164	16	163	17	164	20
Orland		93	23	94	27	111	20
Palatine		241	20	241	22	245	20
Palos		124	33	104	22	105	21
Proviso		220	32	120	183	220	81
Rich		145	20	76	86	145	20
Schaumburg		87	27	86	22	86	21
Thornton		230	24	227	23	212	35
Wheeling		173	28	175	31	171	55
Worth		168	56	160	66	168	60
Riverside		41	13	40	14	41	12
Total Cook County		5,812	1,682	5,212	2,096	5,750	1,777
Grand total		31,310	19,087	28,493	21,400	29,877	20,319
Majority		12,278	....	7,293	....	9,559	....

The official returns also show that Otto Peltzer is elected Representative in the Sixth Senatorial District.

The vote for Member of the Board of Equalization in the Second District is: Prosser, R., 8,322; Wiles, L., 7,918; McCotter, Ind., 1,870.

The Boston Vaults.

In reply to inquiry, if the Safe Depository in Boston was in good condition, G. C. Lee, Esq., the Manager, telegraphed: "Our vaults are all right. Building not burned." So that institution, like our own Fidelity Safe Depository, at No. 143 East Randolph street, went on with its business, amounting to many millions, its regular routine interrupted only a few hours on that fiery Monday. What a lesson to all who have valuable property exposed to danger! Prudence should dictate that bonds, deeds, notes, abstracts and wills are not absolutely secure unless kept in vaults that are both fire-proof and burglar-proof. We would say to all persons, in this city and its neighborhood, who have any valuable documents at risk, do not keep those things at home, or about your persons, or in safes easily "cracked" by experienced burglars, but repair with them to the Fidelity Safe Depository, without loss of time, and pay the small fee required to secure their safety.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West Points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, Nov. 17, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FIRE AND POLICE MATTERS.

The Recent Recommendations of Mayor Medill.

Important Conference Between the City Authorities Upon Those Subjects.

Shall We Have the Extinguishers and an Increase of the Police Force?

The Finance Committee of the Common Council held a meeting in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bateham in the chair. There were present Aldermen Otis, Ogden, and Bond, His Honor Mayor Medill, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Comptroller Burley, Superintendent of Police Washburn, and Commissioner Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works.

EXTINGUISHERS.

After considering several minor references the message of the Mayor, submitted to the Council last Monday night, was taken up. The first recommendation—that fourteen large Babcock extinguishers be purchased—was first discussed.

Ald. Bateham remarked that it was well enough to purchase the apparatus, but, before they were bought, places for keeping them ought to be secured. He understood that there was not room at the police stations for them.

Superintendent Washburn said there was not a station-house in the city where they could be kept. The only station in which there was any room was the Union Park Station. The basement was vacant, but the machine would have to be taken into it in the rear, which would be very inconvenient.

The Mayor thought sheds could be erected alongside of the police stations. The intention was to have the police run the Babcocks.

Comptroller Burley said the water in the machines and the man in charge would freeze in a shed. Stoves and coal would have to be provided, entailing an additional expense.

Ald. Bond was of opinion that the water in the reservoir, as it contained soda, would stand five degrees more of cold than ordinary water.

The Mayor said Fire Marshal Williams had not talked that way to him. He desired to know if it would not be practicable to find a place near the police stations where the machines could be kept.

Ald. Bateham had tried to find one of the Police Commissioners to get his opinion on that point, but was unable to discover the whereabouts of either of them.

The Mayor thought such a place could be procured; by securing it, the cost of putting up a building would be saved. Why could not the station-house doors be widened and the apparatus kept in one corner? It would not occupy much room.

Ald. Bateham said the doors could be widened easily enough, but the difficulty was that no room in the stations could be spared.

The Mayor remarked that most of the machines would be placed outside of the fire limits, and he did not think it would be very difficult to find a space large enough to hold such a small affair.

Ald. Bateham said a space eight or ten feet wide would be required.

The Mayor thought the first question to be considered was, whether the number of extinguishers should be increased.

Ald. Bateham said the expense would be less if there were places to put them.

The committee and the other gentlemen then entered into a conversation as to the merits of the Babcock and Gardner extinguishers, the agent of the latter being present. All were in favor of having a trial of the two machines, in order to learn which was the best. After deciding to direct the Fire Marshal to make inquiries regarding locations for extinguishers, the subject was dropped.

ALARM BELL AND WATCH TOWER.

The second recommendation of the Mayor—building a tower, buying an alarm bell, and establishing a lookout—was next considered.

The top of the Pacific Hotel was suggested as an excellent place for a "look-out," and the Committee agreed to recommend either that site or the Sherman House, if the consent of the owners could be obtained. They agreed to report favorably regarding the tower and bell. Establishing

WELLS AT THE STREET-ENDS

was not considered necessary, as the expense attending it would be too great. It was decided to recommend that the street-ends be cleared as soon as the present leases expire, and that hereafter no new leases be given. There was some talk of putting down shafting at different points along the route of the new tunnel under the city, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Mr. Prindiville said the well at the foot of Franklin street would have cost $1,000 when it was completed. He considered Engineer Cregier's plan—running a tunnel on Clark street, from the river to Twelfth street, three feet below low water mark—to be impracticable. There were many such tunnels now beneath the city, which were full of mud, and entirely useless.

The Committee thought that the river from the street ends should always be accessible.

Commissioner Prindiville suggested that

A FIRE-PROOF BOAT

be built, furnished with the proper machinery for throwing water. Such a vessel would cost about $25,000, and would do as much service as six steam engines.

The Mayor said it would cost too much to handle such a vessel. Steam would have to be kept up all the time, and it could not be used all the year round.

Commissioner Prindiville defended his suggestion, but the Aldermen did not give him much encouragement.

In regard to

INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE,

the Mayor said he had nothing further to add to his message. An increase was talked of last summer, but it was deferred because money was scarce. No men had been put on for two years.

Alderman Ogden thought more men should be put on.

The Mayor said they were greatly needed. It was a fact that nearly all the fire alarms were given by policemen. If the night patrol was doubled up alarms could be given more promptly than now, when a policeman, in some cases, had to run half a mile to a box. The men were needed to assist at fires as well as to protect the people against the depredations of the criminal classes. The beats of the officers were so large now that they seldom got around them more [illegible] once or twice in a night, and they were really not sufficient in numbers to protect life and property.

Alderman Ogden said a policeman did not pass his house twice in a night.

The Mayor remarked that all sorts of expedients had been tried—private watchmen, burglar alarms, bull dogs, and other humbug contrivances, and it was evident that more policemen were needed—there being plenty of Sergeants and Captains. The new men would not be detailed at street-crossings, or at the tunnels or depots, but would be put on beats.

Ald. Ogden said it was necessary that there should be more men in the southwestern portion of the West Side, which was a murderous place, no one having the temerity to walk there after nightfall.

Ald. Bateham wanted to know where the money was to come from to pay the extra men.

The Mayor said one hundred men meant $100,000; about $40,000 would do until the end of the fiscal year.

Ald. Otis desired to know if the present police stations were large enough to accomodate additional men.

The Mayor said there was plenty of room.

Ald. Ogden inquired if less than a hundred would not afford the needed assistance and protection.

The Mayor thought seventy-five would be enough.

Ald. Otis suggested fifty.

Ald. Bateham remarked that money was tight, and would have to be borrowed. The new Aldermen would have lots of friends anxious to become members of the force.

The Mayor said he and the Comptroller had been figuring, and found that there was only one fund from which money could be taken. That was the State Police Fund. By reducing it, they would have to wait longer for the new Court House. The deficiency would have to be made up by taxation.

Mr. Tuley said the Committee could control the State Police Fund in any way they thought proper.

A motion to recommend that seventy firemen be added to the police force, was agreed to.

The subject of

FIRE WARDENS

was next discussed. Ald. Ogden was in favor of appointing three for the West Division and two for the South Division.

It was stated that there were some intelligent men on the police force, and the Mayor favored a suggestion that the Board of Police be requested to detail as many men as were necessary to inspect every building in the city. Defective flues, stove-pipes, and all clap-traps are to be diligently searched for, and the owners thereof compelled to put them in a fire-proof condition.

The Committee then adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD.

The State Paper Contracts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—There was considerable excitement to-day over the bidding for the contract to furnish the State with paper for the next two years. There were fourteen bids as follows: John H. Johnson, Springfield, per ream, $8.10; E. W. Bates, Springfield, per ream, $6.47; P. W. Harts, Springfield, per ream, $6.69; P. W. Harts, Springfield, per ream, $6.89; H. H. Glidden, Springfield, per ream, $7.79; Cleveland Paper Company, per ream, $6.48; J. F. Fisher, Springfield, per ream, $7.05; J. S. Fisher, Springfield, per ream, $8.00; E. W. Chatterton, $7.00; Thomas Lewis, Springfield, $7.18; Phillips & Clark, per ream, $6.86; P. H. Talbot, Chicago, per ream, $6.90; H. B. Graham & Co., St. Louis, per ream, $6.57; H. W. Rocher, Springfield, $6.90. This last bid was not accompanied by the necessary bond, and was thrown out. The contract was awarded to E. W. Bates, at $6.47. When the present Administration came in the State was paying $10.85 per ream for paper, and the first contract under it was at $7.00; the next at $6.60, and this, the last, at $6.47.

The Inauguration Ball.

A Washington correspondent says:

"The question of where the coming Presidential inauguration ball will be held is already being discussed in this city. These inauguration balls are liable to be held anywhere, as the past has shown. President Harrison's inauguration ball was held at the old National Hotel, while President Polk's ball, which followed, was held at the old National Theatre. The building, it will be remembered, was destroyed by fire the day following, March 5, 1845. President Taylor's ball was held in a temporary building erected for the purpose in the Judiciary Square, where the ball given in honor of the inauguration of President Buchanan, and afterwards of President Lincoln, also took place. The ball given in honor of President Lincoln's second inauguration took place in the north wing of the patent office building, which at that time was just finished. President Grant's inauguration ball was given in the north wing of the Treasury Department, and it is probable, after the experience of the managers of that enterprise, that all future inauguration balls will be held in buildings erected expressly for the purpose. The crowded condition of the Treasury building and the trouble of gaining an entrance into the dancing and reception rooms, dining hall, clothes rooms, &c., on that occasion will long be remembered by those who were in attendance.

"It was intended by the Washington Market Company to have the avenue wing of the Centre Market, in which one of the largest halls in the country will be erected by February, 1875, but it is not probable that the wing referred to will be ready for use until after the inauguration. Where the coming ball will be held is therefore, as yet, an open question."

Serious Stabbing Affray on a Steamer.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 15.—Clem Nolte, second-clerk on the steamer City of Chester, was stabbed, yesterday morning, by a desperado named Robert Pittis, who was a deck passenger on the boat, and had refused to pay his fare. Pittis had drawn a knife on Nolte and others during the night and was ordered off the boat at Fulton. As soon as he saw Nolte in the morning, he pursued him with a drawn knife up stairs to the wash-room, when Nolte drew a revolver and fired. The shot failed to hit Pittis, who then inflicted three stabs in quick succession on Nolte, and would have killed him but for the interference of a passenger. His wounds are painful, but not dangerous. Pittis is confined on the boat, and will be taken to St. Louis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Money was stringent, with the bulk of the loans at 1-16 per day, easing to 7 coin at the close of bank hours.

Currency is going to Boston freely.

Sterling was scarce, at 108¾@108½ for long, and 110¼@110¾ for short sight.

Gold was very firm, and higher; opened at 113⅛, sold up to 113¾, down to 113⅛, and closed at 113⅛@113¼.

Large shipment probable to-morrow.

Engagements now, $550,000.

Loans, 1@7 per cent for carrying, with 1-32 bid for use at the close.

Clearings, $55,000,000.

It is reported that a squeeze of cash will be attempted to-morrow.

Treasury disbursements, $283,000.

Governments were a trifle lower, closing firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks were weak and unsettled, in consequence of continued rumors of the issue of railroad bonds and stock. The report that the Lake Shore Company will issue six millions of new 7 per cent currency bonds is fully confirmed, and it is stated on good authority that an additional issue of St. Paul common is to be put on the market. Money lenders are becoming more uneasy in regard to this class of securities, and are exacting larger margins on all kinds of railroad property. Pacific Mail fell to 85¾, and the whole market closes heavy at about the lowest prices of the day.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117	Coupons, '67	115¾
5-20s of '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	109¾
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	73¾	North Carolinas, old	33¾
Tennessees, new	73¾	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	103	St. Paul	74
W. U. Tel	76⅝	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	81
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	87¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	76¾	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	85¾	C. & A. pfd	113
New York Central	93	O. & M.	44¾
Erie	50¾	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	120
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	87¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	114¾	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	88¾	Un. Pacific stocks	34¾
Northwestern	83¾	U. P. bonds	87
N. W. pfd	85¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	107¾	Del., Lac & W.	95¾
N. J. Cen	101	B., H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 10d; white, 12s 6d; club, 13s@13s 6d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s. Receipts of wheat for last three days, 26,000 quarters; 18,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Spring wheat, 11s@11s 9d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 56s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—5 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts of corn last three days, 27,500 quarters, 5,000 being American.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased a million of francs during the past week.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 93; 10-40s, 87¾; [illegible] Erie, 40.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—Beams, 52f 65c. [illegible] land, 9¾d; Orleans, [illegible]. Cotton firm; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, [illegible] Sales [illegible]; speculation and export 2,000; sales of the week, [illegible]; export, 6,000; speculation, 5,000; stock 463,000; American, 84,000. Receipts of the week, 41,000; American, 15,000; actual export, 15,000; stock afloat, 224,000; American, 96,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and rather low for all articles.

Breadstuffs quiet; red spring wheat, 11s@11s 9d; red winter 11s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 56s. Beef, 63s 6d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 65s. Bacon, unchanged.

Receipts of corn for the past three days, 8,000 quarters, of which 6,000 quarters were American. Receipts of wheat for the same time, 26,000 quarters, of which 18,000 quarters were American.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 1,200, completing 7,600 for the week, against 8,900 for the same date one week ago. There is no change from yesterday, 5¾ cwt Tennesseeans selling at 10c, to dress 56 lbs per cwt. Sales: 3 cars fine 8 cwt Illinois, 14¼c, 58 lbs per cwt; 2 cars poor, little 5¾ cwt, Ohio, 10¼c, 4 cars fair, 7¾ cwt, Illinois, 12¾@14c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,300 to-day, and 21,900 since Saturday, against 21,100 for the same time last week. Market good at 5¾@7¾c as extremes for poor, little, 70 lb sheep up to choice 123 lb wethers. Lambs sold at 6@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 63 cars, to-day, making 48,000 since Saturday, against 35,500 for the same date last week. Market unchanged, 2 cars live selling at 4¾c, and 3 cars extra Ohio at $5.00, with 1 car at $4.81 per cwt.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—CATTLE—The market opened active, with an advance from ¼@¾c ℔ lb for premium and first-class cattle. On common stock there is no advance. The highest price paid was $8.25. The supply exceeds that of last week. The receipts number 317 cars. The range of prices is from $4.50 to $7.75.

MILCH COWS—Were in moderate receipt, and demand active. Prices range from $45.00 to $70.00 for fair to good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Demand moderate, but steady, lambs selling at $7.50@8.25; fine wool sheep, $5.00@6.50; coarse wool, $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Demand active at $5.25@5.50 for Western, choice lots; State held at $4.62½@5.00.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 748, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,920, or 240 cars against 206 cars for the same time last week. A better feeling prevailed in the market to-day, and prices were strong at yesterday's quotations. But few cattle trains have arrived, having been delayed by the snow blockade on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Sales 133 Ohio steers, av 1,175 to 1,504 lbs, at $5.50@7.50; 41 Cherokee steers, av 920 lbs, at $4.40; 120 Texas steers, av 1,09 lbs, at $3.75; 37 Indiana steers, av 1,004 lbs, at $4.7[illegible]; 12 Canada stockers, av 898 lbs, at $3.75; 27 Michigan steers, av 840 lbs, at $3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 2,800, making total supply for the week thus far 16,800, against 14,400 for the same time last week. The market closed dull at $6.00@7.00 for Canada lambs, $5.00@5.25 for Canada sheep; and $4.50@5.00 for Western sheep. Sales: 1,301 Michigan sheep, av 89 to 94 lbs, at $4.00@5.00; 214 State sheep, av 72 lbs, at $3.25; 94 Ohio sheep, av 92 lbs, at $4.75; 1,001 Canada sheep and lambs, av 110 lbs, at $5.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 6,800, making the total supply for the week thus far 35,300, against 33,200 for the same time last week. Market slow and declining, buyers and sellers standing apart 25 cents per cwt. Desirable hogs are held at $4.40, with $4.25 bid.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Business shows some improvement to-day, especially with the commission houses dealing in flannels, woollens, and blankets, which are selling freely at advanced prices. Repellants are active, and have been advanced from 5 to 7½c per yard. Cotton goods continue strong and regular, with a slight upward tendency on some descriptions. Amoskeag A bleached shirtings are now 15½c. Foreign goods are quiet, but a better demand is shown for woollens and silks. Prices for staple goods are steady.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and a shade firmer, with moderate export demand; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.65@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour firmer and more active at $4.75@6.30. Corn meal quiet and steady. Wheat higher, with better export demand; receipts, 137,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.32; No. 3 Chicago, $1.40@1.42; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.46; Northwestern spring, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50; No. 1 spring, $1.59, winter red Western, $1.64. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet; Iowa, 85c. Malt steady and unchanged. Corn higher, with moderate export demand; receipts, 92,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@63½c; sail do, 63¾@64c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64½c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 33,000 bu; black Western, 41@45c; white, 46@50c; new mixed, 45½@47½c; old, 47½@50c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western 32@33c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅜@10c; Cuba, 9⅞@10¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 8⅞@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 27½@27¾c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $15.75@15.87½; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats lower; hams, 10½@12½c. Middles weak; bellies, 8½c; short clear for December, 7½c; Western long and short clear for winter months, 7⅞@7½c. Lard firmer; No. 1 prime steam, 8¼@8½c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Weak at 11@15c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 38@40c; white, 41@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declining. Mess pork, $16.50@17.00; bulk shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; sides, 9c; clear rib, 8⅞@9⅛c. Bacon only limited to jobbing demand; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 10½c. New hams, 16c. Lard quiet and firm at 8½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 96c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand at $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Mindesota, $7.25@8.37½. Wheat quiet and steady; Western red, $1.68@1.70; amber, $1.75; white, $1.95@2.05. Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn weak; yellow, 60@63c; mixed 61c. Oats dull; 40@42c; mixed, 39c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19⅜c; refined, 27c.

WHISKEY—95½@96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 red at $1.55; No. 2 at $1.42@1.43. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 1 at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull but unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.19; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.06. Corn—Market with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Oats—Market steady, with moderate demand; No. 2, 29c. Rye—Demand fair, and market firm; No. 1, 55½c. Barley—Demand fair, and market firm; fall No. 2, 69c; receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10¼c; to Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $6.62½@7.50; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn quiet; mixed, 65@66c; yellow, 67c; white, 68c. Oats dull at 63@65c.

BRAN—$1.05.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $27.00@28.00; choice, $29.00@31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess offering at $18.00; no buyers. Bacon firm at 6¾, 11¾, 12½c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured, 19@20c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6½@6¾c; common, 7½@7⅞c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@9½c. Molasses firmer; fair, 48c; good, 51@53c; prime, 54@56c; strictly prime to choice, 57@60c. Coffee quiet at 14¼@18½c.

WHISKEY—Louisiana, 75@95c; choice Cincinnati, $1.00.

STERLING, 22; sight, ¾ discount; gold, 113¾.

COTTON—Good styles firm; others dull. Sales, 4,500 bales. Good ordinary, 17¾c; low middlings, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 6,663 bales. Exports—To Havre, 3,153 bales; to Great Britain, 5,167 bales; [illegible] Stock, 122,794 bales. Week's sales, 30,700 bales; do receipts, net, 28,091 do; gross, 32,237 do. Exports coastwise, 5,004 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—Nothing doing; market nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The horse malady renders the movement of produce so difficult and expensive that prices for articles requiring hauling are almost entirely nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull and unchanged; old, 43c; new, 37@38c. Oats dull and nominal. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; new, $14.00. Lard quiet; kettle, 7¾c; steam, 7c, spot. Bulk meats quiet and nominal. Bacon none here.

HOGS—Steady, at $3.90@4.00.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower, at 99c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring scarce, in demand, and higher; No. 2, $1.1[illegible]; low grade winter in demand and higher; No. 2 red sold at $1.40; held at $1.42@1.43; at the close No. 3 red was held at $1.60. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 3[illegible] on track; 35@35½c in elevator. Oats—No. 2, 25@[illegible]. Barley steady; sample lots Minnesota, 70@80c. Rye—Nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new, $14.00; old, $15.00. Bulk meats lower; packed lots shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib, 7¾@7½c; clear sides, 7¾@7½c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, [illegible]—Only retail lots selling.

HOGS—Choice sold at $3.85@3.90. Receipts, 5,875.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—COTTON—In good demand; low middling, 17⅝@17½c; middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal dull and drooping at $2.80. Corn quiet and firm at 59@60c. Oats 37@38c.

HAY—Dull at $22.00@26.00.

BRAN—active at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats dull and drooping at 5⅛@6¾c for shoulders; sides, 8¾@8⅝c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork held at $14.00; bulk meats, 10 days old, quoted at 4½c; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear sides, loose, ¼c higher, packed. Bacon, old, nominal. No reports of green meats. Lard offered, kegs, 9@9½c for strictly choice leaf.

HOGS—Firm; sales to packers at $4.05@4.10.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; extra, $1.73; No. 1, $1.63¾; amber, $1.45. Corn steady at [illegible]. Oats, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 15.—[illegible] Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 unchanged. [illegible] No. 2, $1.41½@1.42. Corn in fair demand but lower; high mixed, 41½; new, 39c; low mixed, 40½@41c; new, 38½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, none.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 15.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

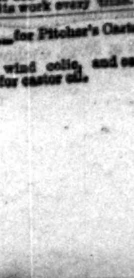
CANAL—Passed in, nothing. Passed out, barge No. 2, loaded with glass sand, for LaSalle; Burr Oak and John Carter, both light, for Havana; J. Crotlin and Messenger, both light, for Henry.

Eight feet and ten inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

The canalboats T. Byburn, Industry, Iron-Clad, Deer Park, Burr Oak, John Carter, J. Crotty, Messenger, and Sunbeam, are all waiting to be towed down the river.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You lie, Villain!



Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone, and Muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swelling, softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

INSURANCE.

Invincible & Unshaken STILL!

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., CHARTERED, 1810.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Present Cash Assets, $2,355,000

Meets Successfully the GREAT BOSTON CALAMITY, as it has all others during the past sixty years.

LOSSES UNDER $600,000, And all to be promptly paid.

FIRST DESPATCH.

"Hartford, Nov. 10, 1872.

"G. F. Bissell, Gen'l Ag't, Chicago:

"Our entire amount at risk in the Burnt District and vicinity, is $600,000. From the latest information received our probable loss is about $500,000. The old Hartford has $2,355,000 assets, and will meet her engagements promptly, as it did at Chicago.

"GEO. L. CHASE, President."

SECOND DESPATCH.

"Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 3 p. m.

"G. F. BISSELL, General Agent, Chicago:

"Official advices this day from Boston confirm the correctness of our estimate of losses given you yesterday. This is reliable.

"GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't.

THIRD DESPATCH.

"Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12.

"Superintendent Miller, of the Connecticut Insurance Department, has issued an official bulletin giving the losses to Companies in this State, as follows:

"Ætna, $1,500,000; HARTFORD, $525,000; Phœnix, $442,000; Connecticut, $105,000; National, $150,000; Orient, $175,000. The Commissioner says the actual Boston liabilities will not exceed these figures.

"The Companies will all pay in full and continue business as usual.

Indemnity offered by THE HARTFORD second to NONE IN THE WORLD, Because managed under conservative principles and backed by wealthy constituency of stockholders.

Agencies in all towns and cities. Risks accepted at paying rates.

G. F. BISSELL, General Agent.

S. M. MOORE & CO. City Agents.

CLAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. NEWPORT, KY.

Capital and Assets over $200,000, ALL CASH.

Has been in successful operation 17 years. No claims for losses—no liabilities. Reinsurance fund intact.

The following despatch was received from the Home Office, on Monday, at 11 a. m.:

"The Clay loses nothing by the Boston Fire. "D. WOLFF, Sec."

Policies issued at fair rates on desirable risks of all classes.

H. D. HULL, Agent for Illinois, 75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

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A History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration and Discovery, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By FRANK B. GOODRICH, Author of "The Court of Napoleon," etc. With Numerous Illustrations, New Edition. Large 8vo. Extra Cloth. $3.00.

"It is a delightful work, brilliant with deeds of valiant enterprise and heroic endurance, and varied by every conceivable incident. We have seldom seen a work more agreeable in style or more fascinating in interest."—Boston Journal.

MY LAST CRUISE. Where We Went And What We Saw. Being an Account of Visits to the Malay and Loo-Choo Islands, the Coasts of China, Japan, Siberia, [illegible], interspersed with Amusing Incidents and Exciting Adventures. By A. W. HABERSHAM, Lieut. U. S. Navy. Handsomely Illustrated With Steel Plates and Numerous Woodcuts. New Edition. 8vo. Extra Cloth. $2.50.

The Boy's Book About Indians. Being What I Saw and Heard for Three Years on the Plains. By REV. EDMUND B. TUTTLE, Post Chaplain U. S. A. Illustrated. 12mo. Extra Cloth. $1.50.

*For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price, by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN.

A few very desirable lots for sale, on easy terms. These lots are superior to those sold by auction. Inquire of W. H. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st., or C. E. GRAFTS, 151 West Madison-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Ness & Worrwick is this day dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible] Worrwick assuming all debts and liabilities of said firm. [illegible] NESS. [illegible] WORRWICK.

Oak Park, Ill., Nov. 13, 1872.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

"Fire Up."

FURNACES! STOVES! WEST SIDE AGENCY.

Oriental Furnaces, Oriental Base-Burning Parlor Stoves, New American Cook Stoves, Paragon Ranges.

TILLOTSON & WATSON, 733 West Madison-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR. Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY, Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS. 318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

LIFE INSURANCE.

$10,000,000 Assets!! ORGANIZED 1850. APPLY TO THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO., Of HARTFORD, Conn., or any of its Agents, for a copy of the DEPOSIT INSURANCE POLICY.

This Policy gives insurance for a definite sum at a very low rate of premium. It has a fixed CASH VALUE, which can be withdrawn at the end of any year on surrender of the policy. It matures in ten years and will yield a return of all Deposits largely increased by interest and profits, or in lieu thereof a paid-up, with profits, Life Insurance Policy of a large amount, upon which annual dividends will be paid. LOW CASH RATES and annual dividends are the distinctive features of all the ordinary forms of insurance as granted by this Company.

MUSICAL.

C. A. White's Book of Sacred Quartettes, Trios, and Duets, for the Church and home circle. Mr. White is the author of those beautiful little home songs which have been so popular for the last few years, such as "Put Me In My Little Bed," "Come, Birdie, Come," "Mother Take Me Home Again." Price, $1.50.

Strauss' Waltzes, IN BOOK FORM, $1.25.

Either of the above books sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers, WHITE, SMITH & PERRY, 298 and 300 Washington-st., Boston. Or J. A. BUTTERFIELD, 297 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

DITSON & CO.'S GEMS OF STRAUSS! Continue in great demand. Remember to buy one for a Holiday Present. Price, $2.50 boards; $3.00 cloth.

THE STANDARD! Ranks, and will rank among the very best Church Music Books. Price, $1.50. Specimens sent at present, for $1.25.

Clarke's New Method for Reed Organ Pleases everybody by its thorough course of instruction, and most pleasing music. Price, $2.50.

Easy Cantatas For musical Societies and Clubs, Choirs, Seminaries and Classes, that fear to attack the Oratorios and Classical [illegible].

Belshazzar's Feast	$ 50	Flower Queen	$ 75
Pilgrim Fathers	50	Indian Summer	50
Burning Ship	1.00	Winter Evening Entertainment	1.00
Quarrel of Flowers	35	Book of Cantatas	1.00
Festival of Rose	50	Esther	50
Children of Jerusalem	50	Picnic	1.00
Fairy Bridal	50	Culprit Fay	1.00
Daniel	50	Flower Festival	50
Haymakers	1.00	Twin Sisters	50
Storm King	50		

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

CLOTHING.

324 - NOW IS THE TIME - 326

To invest in those fine SCOTCH CASSIMERE or BEAVER SUITS and OVERCOATS, all Shades and Grades, or GLOVES and UNDERWEAR. No better assortment in the city. SELLING DOWN at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

REMEMBER THE PRICES. Betts' Clothing House, 324 & 326 STATE-ST., opposite Congress.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER. [illegible] Refers by permission to Wheel Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Oak Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jewelers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WM. B. STANNARD, No. 29 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST., FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horned horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LABOR TO LEASE. The Illinois State Reform School is now prepared to furnish shop-room and lease the labor of from 50 to 75 boys, ranging from 12 to 16 years of age. Any information regarding terms, &c., will be promptly furnished by JOHN D. SCOULLER, Superintendent, Pontiac, Ill.

Ironing Day, A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO, 116 West Washington-st.

WANTED.

Wanted—A Suite of Rooms For day boarding, dining-room to accommodate 50 guests, must be situated in general vicinity of Clark and Adams-sts., east of LaSalle. Apply to RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 131 Monroe-st., Room 5.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

Local finances continue in rather an unsatisfactory situation. Merchants' collections in the country have improved a little, but, with the most of them, it is hard work to meet maturing liabilities; a good many are not able to do it, and have to be carried along temporarily by their bankers, at which the latter complain a good deal. The conclusion of a good many mortgage loans is delayed by the difficulty in getting abstracts of title, and those who have expected money from these sources have borrowed temporarily of the banks. But the advent of winter weather stimulates the packing business, and pork-packers are beginning to check on their balances, but this was expected, and banks were prepared for it; besides it is a legitimate movement of funds that will benefit the mercantile community generally. This, however, is about the only favorable feature, and in most other aspects of local trade and finances there is nothing particularly encouraging.

There appears to be some hardening of rates for money in the open market, and there are considerable offerings of commercial paper at 1½ per cent per month, and but little money to be had at that price. There are also more local stocks offered for sale by brokers.

Currency continues to come in from the country pretty freely, and the amount going out is small.

Exchange is scarce and firm at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in the local market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116¾	117
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112¼	112½
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112¼	112½
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112¼	112½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	108⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	109¼	109½
U. S. currency 6s	113	113¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	.....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	.....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	.....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	.93@95	....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		108½@110½

The London *Times*, of Oct. 30, thus alludes to the condition of the Continental money markets:

"The advices from Frankfort describe a tendency to renewed animation on the Bourse, although, as on this side, speculators are paying high rates of interest to carry over their accounts, the general opinion being that the chief pressure has been surmounted, and that, for the winter, when many trades are slack, the money market will be more easy. The unfavorable state of the Austrian and Russian markets is without influence at Frankfort, as in both those countries the paper currency has driven out of circulation all metallic money, and there was simply a cry for fresh issues. At Berlin the new coinage is produced rapidly, but very little of it is as yet in circulation. The rate of discount is only 4¾ per cent, but on the Stock Exchange as much as 7 per cent is paid. Still, all kinds of stock have risen considerably. Nearly all the United States bonds on the market have been absorbed by investors, but the various speculative American mortgage bonds are viewed with universal distrust, and the lowest prices fail to attract purchasers. The shares of the Austrian Bank have been well maintained, as an aggreement with Hungary is nearly perfected, by which an increase of the circulation will be effected, to be secured by a certain percentage of silver in the vaults of the bank. This silver they will draw from Germany, whence it can be spared when the gold standard comes into full operation, and they will send in payment preference bonds of the various railways. Several bank directors from Frankfort are in Vienna to compete for the Hungarian loan."

A London letter of Oct. 30 to the Manchester *Examiner* says:

"About one million and a half of gold is on passage from all quarters to this country, and it would appear that the German Government, with the intention of easing the market, have determined to postpone further operations, on account of their mint, until these supplies are available."

THE MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SAVINGS BANKS.

It appears that the securities of the Massachusetts insurance companies consist largely of local stocks of banks, manufacturing companies, etc., etc. For these, there is scarcely any market except in Boston, where, under the depression that must follow the fire, it would be difficult to realize on them except at large sacrifices. The New York *Bulletin* has compiled from the report of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts the following statement of the assets of all companies doing business in the State, showing what proportion of them consist of United States bonds, viz.:

	Amount of U. S. bonds. Par value.	Gross assets.
Massachusetts Mutual Fire, 39 companies	$881,100	$5,711,926
Massachusetts Mutual Marine and Fire-Marine, 11 companies	110,000	2,824,360
Massachusetts Joint Stock Fire, Marine and Fire-Marine, 31 companies	1,476,500	17,949,981
Total Mass. companies	$2,467,600	$26,486,269
Fire, Marine, and Fire-Marine in other States, 75 companies	18,375,250	79,839,611
Foreign companies, held by branches in United States, 8 companies	4,749,...	8,641,8..
Grand total	$25,591,980	$115,037,575

It will be seen that while the Massachusetts companies own $26,... of gross assets, only $2,467,600 (par value) consists of Government bonds.

Of the seventy-five companies of other States, the assets consist to the extent of 24 per cent of United States bonds, the exact amount being $18,375,250. The losses of these companies will be paid, to a large extent, out of this class of securities, but probably without bringing any large amount upon the market; for, of the whole amount of Governments thus held, $14,172,000 are owned by New York City companies, whose losses are computed below $3,000,000. The six British companies hold $4,740,100 of Government bonds; but, as the losses of those institutions are likely to be paid principally through bills on London, very few of these securities are likely to come upon the market. It is probable that the amount of governments to be realized upon by all the insurance companies, to pay their Boston losses, will probably not exceed, at most, $5,000,000.

The last number of the *Bankers' Magazine* contains the following list of the number of savings banks, number of depositors, and amount of deposits in New England, and in the State and City of New York:

State.	No. Depositors.	Amount Deposits.	No. of Sav. Bks.
Massachusetts	561,201	$163,704,000	1..
Connecticut	178,.87	62,...,...	..
Rhode Island	79,676	36,385,000	50
Maine	89,411	2.,...,...	54
New Hampshire	86,790	...	10
Vermont (1869)	...	...	...
	989,460	$379,...,...	351
New York	776,700	267,...,...	147

It will be seen that Rhode Island takes the lead in New England as to the average amount of deposits to each depositor, $455.46; Connecticut is next, $352.17; Maine the third, $328.30; Massachusetts the fourth, $291.70; New Hampshire, the fifth, $284.55. The returns from Vermont are for the year 1869.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The report to Congress of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that the total receipts from spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were $49,475,516, as against $46,281,848 for the year before; from tobacco this year, $33,736,171, as against $33,578,907 last year; from beer and all malt liquor, $8,258,498, as against $7,159,740 last year; income tax, $14,436,862, as against $19,735,388 last year. Of the amount realized from spirits, etc., New York paid as follows: Spirits this year, $4,471,385, last year $4,632,656; tobacco this year, $8,015,236; last year, $8,604,829; beer, &c., this year, $2,682,933; last year, $2,380,186. Ohio—On spirits this year, $10,141,235; last year, $9,946,291; on tobacco this year, $2,710,095; last year, $2,543,899; on beer this year, $747,157; last year, $679,683. Illinois—On spirits this year, $12,421,230; last year, $10,666,899; on tobacco this year, $1,994,051; last year, $2,204,149; on beer this year, $514,019; last year, $483,603. Missouri—On spirits this year, $1,756,180; last year, $1,544,573; on tobacco this year, $1,981,694; last year, $2,106,971; on beer this year, $377,779; last year, $332,238. Kentucky—On spirits this year, $8,769,073; last year, $4,079,252; on tobacco this year, $1,494,382; last year, $1,483,262; on beer this year, $104,996; last year, $89,133.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Nov. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

North LaSalle st, n w corner Erie st, e f, 25x51 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $4,000.

Thirty-first st, s w corner Burnside st, n f, Lot 38, dated April 25; consideration, $2,975.

Lots 19 and 22, in Wilson's Lots 1 to 33, etc., o. w ½ Block 26, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,600.

Brigham st, e of and near Wood st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $625.

Michigan av, n of Sixteenth st, e f, 21 8-100 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,500.

DeKalb st, s w of and near Flournoy st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $750.

Walnut st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, Lot 22, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,650.

E ½ of w 2-5 of n ½ of Lots 4 and 5, in Block 56, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $3,600.

Robey st, 178 ft n of Blue Island av, w f, 24x99 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $800.

The premises No. 15 Egan av, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $18,000.

Wabash av, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 36x180 ft, dated June 22; consideration, $18,000.

Lots 13 to 18, in Block 4, in Morgan's Block 10, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,800.

Laurel st, n of and near C st, w f, Lot 18, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $550.

Lots 21 to 24 of Seavern's Lot 4, in Block 25, Section 29, 39, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 8 to 10, in Walker's Blocks 12 and 13, of Smith's n e ½ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $5,000.

Keenon st, w of and near Ridgeville road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 12; consideration $1,000.

Indiana av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 100 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1; consideration $11,500.

S ½ of n ½ Lot 23, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Sept. 20; consideration $3,150.

Lots 8 and 9, in Walker's Block 11, in Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $1,600.

Augusta st, between Currier and Will sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,200.

Southwestern av, between Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $800.

Lot 73, in Davlin's subdivision in e ½ s w ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $500.

Lots 29 to 31, in Block 9, in Sherman and Clark's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $720.

North Franklin st, n of and near Menomonee st, w f, Lot 6, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $3,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 15 and 16, in Warner's Lots 17 and 18, of Bickerdike and Steele's subdivision in w ½ n w ¼ Sec 28, 40, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 33 and 34 of Woodworth's Lots 12 and 13, of Newhall, Larned, and Woodbridge's n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 22; consideration, $2,500.

Arnold st, e f, 25x135 ft, in s ½ Block 6, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $850.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $750.

Lots 9 and 10, in Hartzell's Block 5 of Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 18, 38, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,300.

Undivided ½ of Lots 16 and 17, in Hale's Lots 1 to 8, in Johnston's s ½ s ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,500.

Everts av, n e corner of Fiftieth st, w f, 96x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $800.

Everts av, 96 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 36x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $300.

Everts av, 132 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 36x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $300.

Everts av, 168 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 48x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $400.

Everts av, 216 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 48x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $400.

Everts av, 264 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 48x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $400.

Everts av, 237½ ft s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 48x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $400.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,700	3,311	3,695	3,505
Wheat, bu	45,720	33,790	102,019	11,000
Corn, bu	41,430	180,410	137,191	88,781
Oats, bu	21,...	31,...	36,222	141,...
Rye, bu	2,...	3,257	.....	.....
Barley, bu	15,610	8,430	7,013	1,374
Grass seed, lbs	36,300	60,640	3,800	56,162
Flax seed, lbs	40,500	34,000	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	61,130	164,030	16,110	.....
Cured meats, lbs	36,250	19,100	352,800	330,641
Beef, brls	.....	1,750	265	2,029
Pork, brls	80	2,260	2,140	290
Lard, lbs	7,600	67,010	179,147	155,340
Tallow, lbs	14,308	55,400	124,712	44,000
Butter, lbs	53,885	86,732	33,960	54,550
Dressed hogs, No.	54	4	.....	.....
Live hogs, No.	14,002	23,142	5,416	4,339
Cattle, No.	1,872	2,362	703	895
Sheep, No.	1,212	672	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	75,992	116,883	45,000	23,620
Highwines, brls	200	170	253	331
Wool, lbs	68,491	61,908	97,200	28,956
Potatoes, bu	2,291	2,024	42	.....
Lumber, m feet	2,609	4,092	1,802	2,202
Shingles, m	2,163	1,690	1,456	1,262
Lath, m	370	329	179	226
Salt, brls	2,000	11,220	2,823	2,341

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,136 bu wheat; 1,331 bu corn; 1,116 bu oats; 1,121 bu rye; 400 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 195 cars wheat; 87 cars and 6,000 bu corn; 22 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 58 cars barley. Total (366 cars), 144,000 bu.

The commercial world, in sympathy with Dame Nature, is now taking on a winter aspect. The cold weather of yesterday and to-day is generally accepted as the beginning of the winter season, and it comes just at the time the change is usually experienced, as shown by the fact that our winter storage rates on grain commence theoretically to-morrow, though practically not till the 1st of December. The season of navigation will probably close earlier this year than usual, as few vessel owners care to go to the expense of reinsuring their hulls, and many of them feel somewhat insecure with regard to the stability of the companies that have carried their risks through the summer. Now, therefore, we must look forward to rail shipments for the carrying off of our surplus of grain. We hear that arrangements have already been made to carry out some 20,000 or 30,000 bu wheat by rail, which, at 65c per 100 lbs to New York, is equivalent to 39c per bu of 60 lbs, or just about the difference in price between the two markets, after allowing for our storage.

There is reason to hope that by the end of this month our stocks of grain will be small enough to permit them to be weighed over without difficulty. It is understood to be the intention of our warehousemen to institute such a stock taking, and to make critical and close comparison of the results, with the receipts out against them. This can easily be done, in every case except with the old Munn & Scott houses the book-keeping of which would seem to have been intentionally loose. The others all keep a "receipt" ledger, which enables them to tell, almost at a glance, the amount of their outstanding paper at any moment. There is no doubt that George Armorer & Co. on the exceptional houses, as they are ... to do all in their power to re-establish the confidence destroyed by the operations of Munn & Scott.

The Committee appointed by the creditors of the "missing Diamond," to find out his whereabouts, and report for the benefit of the said creditors, seem to have been unsuccessful, thus far, or we should certainly have heard from them ere this. The people who reported that they saw Diamond in New York ... with him, were evidently as much mistaken as the folks who expected to see the moon eclipsed last night, and watched, "but couldn't see it." It is thought probable that Munn & Scott will take the matter in hand, on their own account, as soon as they have succeeded in demonstrating that they had nothing to do with the last wheat corner, as in that case they might perhaps be able to recover damages for libel. It may be remembered that Diamond told his creditors that he had been trading for Munn & Scott. Is it not a pity that the reputations of business men should be thus cruelly assailed, without hope of redress?

The great question on 'Change to-day was, where did that 116,262 bu wheat go to, that so mysteriously disappeared from the Northwestern Elevator a few days ago? We indicated this morning that possibly the rats had eaten it (the printers made it read *rates*). It now seems possible that the *ferrets* are after it, and with a fair chance of unearthing it.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with few important changes in prices. Pork and barley were lower, and wheat stronger, making the average of prices about the same as yesterday. The shipping movement was quiet, but again greater than the volume of receipts. The speculative movement was fairly active. Groceries were moving on a liberal scale, with little change in values, a ¼c advance in stearine candles, and 5c advance in choice N. O. molasses being the only alterations noted. Sugars continue strong, and will no doubt further appreciate, as there is a scarcity of refined as well as of refining grades. Coffees were more settled, though none the less firm, the advanced prices established yesterday being thoroughly sustained. The demand for syrups and spices was fairly active at full former rates. Rice, soaps, and candles ruled quiet. The dry goods trade continues fair for the season, and a firm tone pervades the market for all staple cottons, as well as for woollen goods. The tendency of woollens seems to be upward, owing to the advance in the raw material. Nothing new was developed in the bagging market. Grain bags were but little inquired for, while other goods in the list met with only a fair demand. The butter market was quoted a trifle easier, in consequence of a light demand and increasing stocks. Cheese remains quiet and weak. Coal was more active, without change in prices, the market ruling firm at $11.00 for Lackawana, $10.50 for Erie, and $7.00 for Wilmington. In the fish market business was quiet, and, aside from an advance in shore mackerel, former quotations were unchanged. Dried fruits met with a moderate demand. Hay and hides were quoted dull and weak. Leather was strong. Oils remain quiet as previously quoted. The lumber trade was fair to-day, and prices were without material change. Building materials are in fair request at previous quotations. Common brick are easy, at $11.50 per m. There is a fair inquiry for cooperage. The offerings are abundant, and prices are the same as yesterday. Iron, tin, nails, etc., were active to a moderate extent, values remaining steady and unchanged. Hops were in fair demand, although brewers are not buying to any considerable extent. The receipts are sufficient for present necessities. Wool continues quiet; the market is very firm, dealers asking from 3@5c more per lb than before the fire. Seeds were quiet and unchanged; timothy seed quotable at $2.85@2.90 for prime. Clover was firm at $5.10 for prime. Potatoes are in fair demand and firmer for choice peachblows. Poultry was in large supply, and sold slowly at reduced prices. Apples continue to meet with a good demand, and are quite firm at $2.50@3.00 in car lots. Apples retail at $2.50@3.50 per brl. Other fruit was in fair request, and prices unchanged.

Highwines were irregular and lower. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c, and 100 brls at 89c per gallon. There is reason to think that the quotation of 90c for several days past was scarcely a fair one, as several whispers have been heard of sales of 89c and 89½c, and several parties reported the market dull. A lot of 100 brls was sold yesterday at 89c, delivered, and the buyer tried to quibble out of the transaction, showing that he did not regard the bargain as an extravagantly good one, even at that price. There is very little demand either here or in New York at current quotations. Our market was said to close to-day at 89c bid, and 89½c asked.

Lake freights were less active, but firm at the outside rates of yesterday. Early there was said to be only one vessel offering, and the owner asking 10c to Buffalo; but later a few more were on the market, and 10c on wheat and 9c on corn were the established rates by sail, while 12c was paid on wheat by steam to Buffalo. A good many vessels have stripped for the winter, but a large fleet is expected to be in port to-morrow, most of which will be offered for another trip. The rates of insurance on grain are now increased to 3 per cent to Buffalo, while hulls are undisturbed, except on those which it is deemed necessary to reinsure, as the vessel insurance term runs to the end of this month. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat; 54,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu barley.

Provisions were rather less active—indeed, the market was dull, though hogs were quoted firmer, as a consequence of lighter receipts than had been expected. The packers have not opened out yet, very extensively, and some of them say it would seem that there are not so many hogs in the country, after all, or they would come forward. There is, however, no doubt that they will come in rapidly enough by-and-by. Mess pork was again weak, options being more freely offered at the quotations of yesterday, though said to be already so much lower, relatively, than meats, that there is little prospect that much pork will be made this season. Lard was steady. Meats were quoted firm. There was no great demand, but sellers were not numerous, as the packers have already sold ahead about all that they want to, and packing is not active enough to permit of much cash product being offered. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old ..., ...@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.25; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.25@12.37½; do seller January, $12.12½; do seller February $12.12½@12.15; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.25@12.37½. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7½c; do seller January, 7½@7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝c. Old salted shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 7⅛@8c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 10@10½c, and green hams at 7¾@8c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7¾c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 6@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅜@6⅝c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¼c for shoulders; 6½@6⅝c for short ribs, and 7¼@7½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6½@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs, ... long clear; 6¾c for short clear; 8¾@8⅞c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@...c. Sales were reported of 50 brls new pork at $13.25; 1,000 brls do, seller January, at $12.12½; 500 tcs lard at 7½c; 350 tcs do, seller January, at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do, seller the month, at 6⅛c; 500 boxes short clear, seller January, at 6⅝c; 500 boxes do, seller December and January, on private terms; 100 brls ... at $30.00; 2,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams at 8c; 1,000 pcs do (16 lbs) cash, and 35,000 pcs do (15 lbs) seller December and January, at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do, seller next week, at 7½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8⅞c.

Flour was quiet, but firm, being reported firmer in New York. The demand was light—a fact that was attributed to the difficulty still experienced in making deliveries, owing to the horse disease. The receipts are light, hence there is no pressure to sell, and holders are able to preserve their composure, though they would like to see a little more activity. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 50 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do unsound at $6.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 50 brls do at $5.25; 214 do ..., at $4.20; 400 brls on private terms; 100 ... superfines at $3.50; 20 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $7.00; 25 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls (Early Rising) at $6.50. Total, 1,919 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $14.00; 30 tons do at $11.00, all on track.

Wheat was more active, and strong, advancing ⅜c above the highest quotations of yesterday, in sympathy with a strong tone in New York. Cash lots were in much demand, though rather spasmodically till near the close, when there were three or four buyers to one seller. The wheat was wanted for shipment. At 10c to Buffalo, and 16c thence by rail to New York, there is a much better paying profit on shipments than usual, though insurance is high, and the advance in New York to-day gives a show even to those who ship by the all rail route, especially as New York has so little on hand that a further rise there is more than probable. The fact of light stocks here, with Eastern firmness, brought out a good demand from the local shorts, some of whom began to be afraid that there will not be enough to go round at the end of the month. The buying of both cash lots and options received a check when it was known that 195 cars were inspected for to-morrow, but ... with us all the preceding night, commenced to come down in earnest. It was accepted as ominous of short receipts next week, and still lighter stocks. Seller December opened at $1.01¾, declined to $1.01½, advanced to $1.02⅞, fell off ⅛c, and strengthened up to $1.03⅛ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.01@1.02⅛, seller January at $1.04@1.05, and seller the year at $1.01@1.02⅛, all closing at the outside. No. 1 spring closed at $1.14; No. 2 do at $1.02⅞; No. 3 do at 92½c, and rejected do at 81½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14; 400 bu do at $1.13½; 3,200 bu do at $1.13; 6,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.02⅞; ...,000 bu do at $1.02½; 10,000 bu do at $1.02..; 17,500 bu do at $1.02; 17,400 bu do at $1.01⅞; 70,200 bu do at $1.01¾; ... bu do at $1.01½; 10,400 bu do at $1.01⅛; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 92½c; 14,400 bu do at 92c; 4,000 bu do at 91¾c; 15,200 bu do at 91½c, 800 bu do at 91c; 800 bu rejected spring at 82c; 9,600 bu do at 81½c; 3,200 bu do at 81c. Total 200,700 bu.

Corn was moderately active, rather more so than yesterday, and a shade higher on the average of prices, with a light shipping demand, and a fair inquiry from the short interest, being quoted as held higher in New York, while the storm threatened to interfere with receipts, and gave the speculative fraternity some little trouble to make deliveries toward the close of the month. A good deal more trading would have been done for November had sellers been a little more numerous. As it was, the bulk of the trading was for next month, the principal shipping demand being for lots in special houses, to complete cargoes. Seller December opened at 30½c, declined ⅛c, advanced to 31c, and closed at 30⅞@31c. Seller the month sold at 31⅛@31⅝c, closing at 31⅝c. Cash corn closed firm, with holders at 32c, and little offering. Rejected was in good demand, and strong at 29⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 73,800 bu No. 2 at 32c; 30,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 35,400 bu do at 31½c; 12,400 bu rejected at 29½c. Total, 151,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and somewhat easier, especially on fresh receipts, which were ⅛c lower than yesterday, while options exhibited but little change. Seller the month was little better than nominal at 21c; seller December quiet at 22c; and seller January quoted at 22½c. Fresh receipts closed at 21⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 21⅛c; 23,800 bu do at 21⅛c; 15,600 bu do at 21c; 600 bu rejected at 18½c. Total, 41,800 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and firm at the recent advance, receipts being very light, which keeps down the volume of offerings. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 52c, and 400 bu do, short receipts, at 51c. Seller December was nominal at 53½c.

Barley was dull, and declined 2c per bu. The market was firm early, under a demand for a few car lots for shipment, and the report that there was quite a line of shorts out for the first half of the month. But the demand was soon satisfied, and then free sellers broke the market down from 64c to 62c, the market closing dull at the inside. Seller the month was inactive, Seller December sold at 57@58c, closing at 56¼@57c. No. 3 closed weak at 50c; and rejected dull at 37@38c. Cash sales were reported of 11,400 bu No. 2 at 64c; 38,600 bu do at 63½c; 800 bu do at 63c; 1,200 bu do at 62½c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 400 bu do at 51c; 2,000 bu do at 50½c; 18,400 bu do at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 39c; 1,600 bu do at 38c; 800 bu do at 37½c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 800 bu by sample at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c, on track; 1,600 bu do at 70c, delivered. Total, 83,600 bu.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

"The receipts of wheat from the interior are beginning to wane; not that the supply is exhausted inland, but the quantity exposed to the elements has been measurably conveyed to a place of safety, and that the grain once housed and storage expenses incurred for the season, farmers evince no anxiety to transport it to market until some additional inducement is held out, sufficient to cover the increased expense incurred. Our city warehouses and all others adjacent to the tide-waters of the bay, far and near inland, are now filled with grain to repletion. Not a little of that warehoused has already been bought and paid for by shippers, who have chartered and secured vessels needed for its exportation to the United Kingdom. Were it otherwise, there would soon be a noticeable improvement in the price of wheat; but this being the case, prices are only steadily maintained—no material variation observable for several weeks past. At this writing, low grades of wheat are neglected, and prices favor the buyer, owing to the very limited demand for low grades of superfine flour, for which it is used almost exclusively. Our millers purchase only the better grades of wheat—those suited for the manufacture of extra flour—and that chiefly for local use. At this date the China demand is light, not admitting of any considerable export business in superfine flour; hence it is that our city mills are more or less idle, finding no outlet for superfine beyond that furnished while running upon extras."

THE BOSTON FIRE.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The effect of the Boston fire on the dry goods market in this city is not yet fully developed. The amount of stock destroyed has not yet been ascertained definitely; but careful estimates received up to last evening place the destruction of wool at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 lbs, and it is said that between 8,000 and 10,000 bales of flannels were burned. The losses are about equally divided among the manufacturing companies and the jobbers. The clothiers have suffered heavy losses in stock, and the main reliance of all will be upon the insurance companies.

Manufacturers generally considered the stores in the now burned district as fire-proof, and therefore hurried their productions from the mills to their Boston agents for more satisfactory protection.

Yesterday several of the New York commission merchants received telegrams from the manufacturers whom they represent to advance the prices of woollens from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent. Wamsutta bleached cottons have been advanced 1 cent per yard, and the tendency is to an appreciation of value for other leading makes. In some cases, agents have advanced the average prices of flannels about 2 cents per yard, and of blankets 50 cents per pair. There seems to be a feeling that a general advance will be made in the prices of all cotton and woollen fabrics, but it is too early yet for any uniform action in this direction.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to get at some idea of the effect of the destruction of the shoe, hide, and leather houses of Boston. It has been ascertained that not a single wholesale shoe or leather establishment in the city of Boston is left standing. When we consider the vastness of the shoe and leather interests of the United States, and remember that Boston is the depot for transactions in that line amounting to $200,000,000 a year, we may well pause to estimate the consequences of cleaning out every vestige of the business from the face of Boston. It must be taken into consideration that Boston is, essentially, the centre of the boot and shoe, hide and leather trade of all New England, and is in large degree owner of the shoe factories, which in New England turn out about $100,000,000 worth of product a year. And the leather centre just burned out is the centre of Boston's interest in the whole business. The receipts of hides in New York and Boston for the past four years were as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
New York	2,331,992	2,879,074	3,726,479	3,11.,...
Boston	871,060	915,800	1,288,507	1,149,863

The receipts of leather for the year 1871 were: New York, 4,074,314 sides; Boston, 4,717,630 sides. Boston shipped last year to points outside of New England 1,056,398 cases of boots and shoes.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and advanced ⅜c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.03¼@1.03⅜ seller the month, and $1.03⅜@1.04 seller December, both closing at the outside. Corn was moderately active, and steady at 31⅛c seller the month, and 31@31⅛c seller December, the latter closing at 31c. Other grain and provisions were neglected. One charter was taken for corn to Buffalo at 9c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged. A few sales have been made to city manufacturers, but aside from this nothing was done. We quote: $45.00 ... for common; $75.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; ... for choice hurl. Sales include 19 tons common to ... at $..@75.00.

BEANS—There was a decided ... in the demand for beans to-day, former prices being generally sustained. Sales include 38 brls choice hand-picked navies at $2.25; 8 bags navy at $1.90; 300 bu and 35 brls medium at $1.50; 100 brls common at $1.25.

BUTTER—No decided change was noticeable in this market. Business was generally reported quiet, and sales were slow at former rates. In some quarters an easier feeling was evinced, but there were few dealers willing to grant any material concession from former rates. We repeat our list, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade continues very quiet, with but slight variation in prices. There was a fair movement in burlaps and gunnies, but other goods in the list were more or less neglected. Following are the prices current: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 58@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were moderately active at previous prices. Common brick was easy at $11.50 per m. The supply is quite large, while the demand is considerably less as the season advances. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls), $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, ... per cent window glass, from which a reduction ... is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x14	7.50	11.00
10x16 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—No changes were reported in the market. A good business was doing at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.30@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—Remains quiet and easy. Neither the local nor outside demands are as active as is usual at this season of the year, and the market is weak. We make no change in our quotations: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Trade was active to-day at all yards where deliveries were being made, the cold weather of the past two days having stimulated the demand. Prices were again firm as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in some request among packers; the offerings were liberal and prices unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry at $3.50@4.50 for pears; grapes quotable at 20@30c. Sales comprise 100 boxes pears at $4.50; 200 boxes do, East Brurre, at $4.00; 100 do, Brurre Gris, at $4.00; 150 boxes Winter Nellis at $3.00@3.75; 300 lbs Tokay grapes at 25c; 200 boxes Muscat at 20c.

FISH—The continued scarcity of fat mackerel has at last resulted in an advance, quotations of No. 1 shore being marked up 50c ₩ half brl, and No. 1 kits 10c. Whitefish are still coming forward very sparingly, and, but for the fact that the demand is at present very light, prices would, no doubt, advance. Salt water descriptions are in fair request. Salmon are in good demand, and are firmer. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was more inquiry for certain lines of goods, and prices were generally firmer, though, aside from pared peaches, in which a ½c advance is noted, there was no important change in values. Raisins, currants, prunes, and peaches are beginning to move on a liberal scale, but for most other fruits the demand continues light. We now quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 6½@6¾c; do, mixed, 5¾@6¼c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $5.50@6.00.

FURS—Are in fair and increasing demand. The following list gives the prices of prime skins, varying according to the size and condition of the pelt and the color and quality of the fur:

Otter	$2.00@5.00
Mink, prime	1.00@3.00
Beaver, prime	50@1.00
Prairie Wolf	75@1.00
Skunk	10@ 75
Raccoon	15@ 30
Muskrat, fine	10@ 12½
Kittas	4@ 5

GAME—Prairie chickens and quails are in fair request and a shade firmer. Ducks in moderate demand at $2.75@3.50. Sales include 15 doz prairie chickens at $4.75; 6 doz do at $4.50; 12 doz quails at $1.50@1.75; 10 doz do at $2.00; 10 doz mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; 13 doz do at $3.25@3.50; 7 venison saddles at 18c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is an active demand for apples on both local and interior account. We continue to quote them firm at $2.40@3.00 in car lots. Choice winter varieties sell from store at $2.50@3.50 per brl. Cranberries were in fair shipping demand. Other fruits were in much request at former prices. Sales include 2 cars choice apples at $3.00; 1 do at $2.90; 1 do at $2.83; 1 do at $2.60, all on track; 200 brls at $2.50@3.25; 50 brls cranberries at $11.00@11.50; 40 brls at $10.00@10.50; 10 brls wild at $9.00; 4 brls poor do at $7.50; 20 cases grapes at $3.50; 10 cases at $2.50@3.00; 40 baskets quinces at $1.00.

GROCERIES—Business generally reported good, and the market again ruled firmer. The advance in sugars and coffees, noted yesterday, was thoroughly sustained, and the tendency of the former is strongly upward. The demand for syrups continue to improve, and spices also are meeting with an increasing inquiry. Among the changes in values were an advance of 5c in New Orleans molasses, and ¼c in stearine candles. Following are the quotations:

BICARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22¾@23¼c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20¾@22c; common do, 19¾@19½c; Singapore, 23¼@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20¾@21c; Stearine, 15½@16¾c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¾@15c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@14c; granulated, 13¾@13¾c; A, standard, 13¼@13½c; do No. 2, 13@13¼c; B, 12¾@13c; extra C, 12¾@13c; C, No. 2, 12½@12¾c; yellow C, 11¾@11¾c; choice brown, 11¾@11½c; prime do, 11@11¼c; fair do, 10¾@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11¼@11¾c; fair do, 9¾@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 78@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 5@5¾c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@5c.

HAY—In the absence of Eastern order, and with the local demand restricted to meeting immediate wants, the hay trade continues dull, and prices are in buyers' favor. In a few instances outside quotations were paid, but most of the transactions were at inside ... We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue dull and without improvement in prices. Local and outside buyers are taking a few lots from day to day, but the demand is not sufficient to prevent a steady accumulation of stock, and the weak feeling so long prevalent, continues. We quote: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry among brewers for current wants. The receipts are moderate and about equal to the demand. We quote prime Western at 22@30; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c.

HONEY—Was quiet, very little prime comb being offered. We quote: White clover, at 25@30c; strained and inferior grades at 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in continued good demand. Former rates were fully sustained and rule as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
...	5	4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 6 5-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12¾	@13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEMONS—The offerings are meagre, but ample for present requirements. We continue to quote: French at 7.50@8.00; Malagas, $7.00@7.50. Oranges are in fair request at $10.00@11.00 per brl or $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A very satisfactory business was transacted, all articles in the list meeting with a fair demand at former prices. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were moderately active. Prices were unchanged, as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light demand. We continue to quote:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @6.05

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Very little improvement was visible in the condition of the market for this class of goods. The demand is small, and mainly of a local character. Fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The offerings were larger, and there was very little demand. Prices are lower. We note sales of 26 coops chickens at $2.75@3.00; 24 coops do at $2.50; 35 doz dressed at $3.50; 16 doz do at $3.00; 25 doz choice at $4.00@4.25; 21 coops turkeys at 9@10c; 600 lbs dressed at 14c; 1,400 lbs do at 13c; 500 lbs do at 12½c; 2 doz dressed ducks at $4.00; 6 coops geese at $10.00@10.50.

POTATOES—Peachblows are in fair demand and firm: Quotable at 55@60c delivered; 40@45c on track. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 60c; 3 cars do at 55c, delivered; 1 car at 49c, on track; 1 car slightly frosted at 35c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were quiet, the season being about over. Choice yellow are quotable at $3.00@3.25; common, $2.50@2.75. Sales include 40 brls at $3.25; 25 brls at $3.00.

SALT—Was without particular change. The supply is limited, and this, with a good demand, tends to produce a firm feeling in the market. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were tolerably active and without visible variation in prices. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x5	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x5	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
12x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	60c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	60c

SEEDS—Were quiet and steady. Timothy quotable at $2.85@2.90 for prime; $2.25@2.70 for poor to fair. Clover was firm at $5.10 for prime. Flax at $1.40@1.55. Sales were reported of 84 sacks prime timothy at $2.85; 12 bags at $2.70; 10 sacks fair at $2.65; 60 bags at $2.25; 15 sacks prime clover at $5.10; 20 sacks good at $5.02½; 4 at $5.00.

TEAS—The tea trade was only fairly active and values were steady and unchanged. The market is liberally supplied. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 45@55; good 60@75; choice to extra, 90@1.05.

TOBACCO—There was a moderate inquiry for this article, and prices ruled steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Prices remain firm and unchanged. The demand continues steadily fair at the annexed quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, 8.00—delivered.

WOOL—This market was quiet and very firm, dealers are asking from 3@5c more for their property, but as no sales have been made, we continue our former quotations:

Tub, washed, extra	60@65c
Tub, washed dingy	53@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@34c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, light	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@36c
Super, pulled (nominal)	40@45c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand for railway accommodations is undiminished; freights are firm, and rule as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk.	Dressed meats in bulk.
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	.70	80
New York	.65	1.30	.65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	.60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	.60	70
Washington, D. C	.68	1.38	....	....
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	.40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	.45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	.27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	....	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	.44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	2.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.49	....	....
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.50	....	....
Savannah, Ga	.88	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,306	8,015	....
Tuesday	2,082	13,328	3,436
Wednesday	2,366	21,241	2,163
Thursday	1,872	14,002	1,212
Friday	3,000	8,511	1,235
Total	12,426	65,097	8,046

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	3,834	
Tuesday	1,039	3,044	
Wednesday	1,291	7,814	
Friday	703	5,416	
Total	3,974	20,108	

J. B. Sherman, Superintendent of the Union Stock Yards, received a despatch to-day from J. Desmond, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, informing him that, until further notice, their accommodation train will be run to Halsted street as follows: Leaving Harrison street at 7:30, 9:30, and 11:30 a. m., and at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m. The trains will arrive at the Yards at 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and at 3 and 4 p. m.

CATTLE—The cattle trade opened rather quiet this morning, and did not attain more than a moderate degree of activity until midday, when buyers, as if by general consent, took hold with increased interest, and from noon until the close, the yards presented an animated appearance. The receipts were larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the quality was better adapted to the requirements of the trade, and this fact, together with continued favorable advices from the markets below, had a stimulating effect upon all classes of operators, and, if we except thin, rough native cows and steers, prices were fully sustained for all descriptions of stock. Next to choice shipping beeves, fair to good Texans sold best, there being for such a good Eastern demand as well as a liberal inquiry from feeders and local butchers. The range of prices paid was $2.25@6.25, with most of the day's sales within the range of $3.50@5.50. Among the more prominent sales were 102 Texas cattle, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4.00; 107 do, averaging 855 lbs, at $3.80; 112 do, averaging 1,073 lbs, at $3.75; 113 do, averaging 1,295 lbs, at $3.70, and 54 do, averaging 1,402 lbs, at $4.80. The market for common, rough, half-fattened stock was dull and weak, there being few buyers for these descriptions, and many remained unsold at the close. Nearly all good grades were disposed of.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.80@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,160 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.60@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.25@3.75
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
50 choice steers	1,280	$6.25
14 choice steers	1,367	6.00
15 choice steers	1,509	6.12½
17 choice steers	1,413	5.80
112 Texas steers	1,073	3.75
34 Texas steers	1,010	3.60
85 Texas steers (corn fed)	1,192	4.62½
85 Texas steers (corn fed)	1,223	4.62½
113 Texas steers	1,295	3.70
82 medium steers	1,200	5.00
60 Texas steers	1,242	4.50
46 Texas steers	1,315	4.25
102 Texas steers	1,100	4.00
16 good steers	1,218	5.60
50 corn fed Texas steers	1,091	4.75
107 Texas steers	885	3.80
24 thin rough cows	883	2.65
19 good steers	1,160	5.50
10 stockers	850	3.25
24 stockers	910	3.50
14 stockers	788	3.30
50 Texas steers	778	2.75
59 Texas steers	1,402	4.80
16 butchers' cows	1,075	3.37½
47 Texas cattle	790	2.50
20 Texas cattle	884	3.12½
46 Texas cattle	776	3.70
13 Texas cattle	797	3.00
48 choice steers	1,348	5.85
26 butchers' stock	981	3.87½
23 medium steers	1,144	5.12½
21 medium steers	1,232	5.25
15 butchers' cows	1,011	3.00
31 good steers	1,273	5.65
62 good steers	1,250	5.62½
12 medium steers	1,121	5.00
29 Texas steers	1,160	3.87½
21 Texas steers	1,460	3.87½
15 good steers	1,250	5.50
18 good steers	1,219	5.50
65 Texas steers	807	3.85

HOGS—The hog market was active, with but slight variation in prices. Both local and outside buyers were operating on a liberal scale, and the prevalent feeling was, if anything, a trifle firmer than on yesterday, but sellers were unsuccessful in their attempts to establish an advance. The receipts were light, which was a favorable circumstance, as it gave buyers a much-needed opportunity to work off the ... thousand stale hogs that have accumulated in the pens. Sales were effected at $3.50@4.... for common coarse heavy, to choice smooth grades, chiefly at $4.00@4.15. The market closed firm with about all sold. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	331	$3.90	50	330	$4.25
57	280	4.00	108	260	4.12½
281	280	4.00	204	312	4.10
48	337	4.00	60	229	4.10
285	319	4.00	102	224	4.10
102	353	4.00	112	280	4.10
63	264	4.00	135	281	4.10
48	295	4.00	60	249	4.10
43	269	4.00	120	312	4.05
52	277	4.15	50	312	4.05
106	235	4.15	53	288	4.05
41	215	4.15	52	293	4.05
55	246	4.15	34	284	4.05
47	218	4.15	51	305	4.05
42	204	4.15	53	260	4.05
57	279	4.12½	47	300	4.05
107	243	4.12½	47	271	4.05
25	204	3.60	41	247	4.05
37	314	4.00	53	284	4.05
46	254	4.05	79	231	4.00
45	204	4.15	125	253	4.37

SHEEP—The sheep market was ... and prices were irregular ... from a light local demand, ... doing, and prices shaded off ... favor. We now quote common at $3.00@..., medium at $3.75@4.00, and good to ... $4.25@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

Lumber vessels were in fair demand ... rates unchanged as follows:

Manistee ...
Muskegon ...
Menominee ...
Pentwater ...
Ludington ...
Oconto ...
Green Bay ...
Grand River ...
Whitehall ...

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	...	...
Shingles, m	2,1..	...
Lath, m	...	...

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,0..	...
Shingles, m	1,6..	...
Lath, m	329	...

AT THE YARDS.—Business at the yards was good, both city and country buyers were in fair attendance. A good business was transacted on country account, to-day, in joists, ... strips, and fencing, which remained firm at annexed prices. Laths, shingles, and pickets had liberal sales, mostly on city account. The market remained unchanged, and closed as follows:

First and second clear ...
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch ...
Third clear, 1 inch ...
Third clear, thick ...
First and second clear flooring, together, rough ...
First and second clear siding, together ...
Common siding ...
Common flooring, dressed, second ...
Common flooring, dressed, first ...
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward ...
A stock boards ...
B stock boards ...
Common boards ...
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under ...
Fencing ...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet ...
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet ...
Shingles—sawed A, ₩ m ...
Pickets, square ...
Pickets, flat ...
Cedar posts, split ...
Cedar posts, round ...
Lath ...
No. 1 sawed ...
A or Star ...

Three dollars per car to be added ... which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches ...

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A fair business was transacted at the hardwood yards to-day, black walnut and ash flooring being chiefly in demand, ... remained firm at published prices. ... as follows:

Oak (dry) ...
Black walnut ...
Maple ...
Ash (dry) ...
Butternut ...
Counter tops (select) ...
Flooring, 6 in, grooved and matched ...
Axles ...
Wagon poles (each) ...
Hickory ...

WHITEWOOD—A moderate business was done in whitewood. Prices were a trifle higher, ... ing as follows:

Box boards ...
Common ...
Clear ...

LUMBER AFLOAT.—The wholesale lumber market has been somewhat depressed during the last week. There is but little lumber bought now, as the season has so far advanced that no purchases are made except in ... cases for immediate shipment. The prominent features of the whole lumber trade last week were nearly the same as the week previous; an ... attendance of buyers were always on hand, but sales dragged, quite a number of cargoes frequently remaining on the market for two or three days without being sold. A moderate business was done on country account, but the movement was chiefly of a local character. ... and scantling prices have been fluctuating ... $10.00 to $11.50, but closed firm at ... $11.00. Choice mill-run lumber was ... ing the last week, and liberal sales were made. Shingles sold from ... to $3.25, according to ... while pickets and lath were steady and unchanged, with liberal sales. The receipts ... good to-day, and about 10 cargoes ... hands, none of which were recorded in the book. The market closed exhibiting a declining tendency, and leaving a number of cargoes still unsold. Prices were quoted as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber ...
Common strips and boards ...
Common mixed lumber ...
Joist and scantling ...
Shingles ...
Lath ...
Pickets ...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. ...

Prop Java, Buffalo, 3,285 brls salt, 1,300 bars iron.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, 2.. bars railroad iron, 550 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 215 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 732 bars railroad iron, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 142 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Bark Acorn, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr City of Chicago, Alpena, 275 m lumber.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Tawas, 115 m lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Cleveland, 444 tons coal.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Goble, Buffalo, 545 tons coal.
Bark Parana, Erie, 920 tons coal.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 1.5 m lumber.
Schr Northern Belle, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber, ... lath.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr D. B. Roberts, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Bay City, 480 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Ludington, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Rose Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Contest, Saugatuck, 13. m lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 36 cords wood, 41 cords bark.
Scow Christie, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 60 cords wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 235 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Nov. ...

Bark Jessie Drummond, Thorold, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Schr Mediator, Oswego, 15,007 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr Swallow, Black Rock, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, sundries.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Collingwood, 15,341 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 25,000 ..., 200 brls beef, 100 tubs butter, and sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 25 brls beef, ... pork, and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, North Manitou, 600 bu oats.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 11,000 bu ..., 14,646 bu oats, 200 brls flour.
Prop City of Fremont, Mackinack, 32 brls pork, ... brls flour, and sundries.
Bark City of the Straits, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White River, 600 bu corn, sundries.
Schr Jas. R. Bently, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Zach Chandler, Buffalo, 34,725 bu wheat.
Schr Collingwood, Au Sauble, 14,000 bu oats, 3,... corn, 300 brls pork, 100 brls flour, 12 tcs lard, ... brls beef.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 500 bu corn, ... oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, Nov. 15.—The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—S. T. Atwater, wheat, at 10c; prop Colorado, wheat, at 1.c; schr Bridgewater, oats on p. t. To ... Prop B. F. Wade, corn, through rate. To Ogdensburgh—Props Champlain and St. Lawrence ...

... on through rate,—capacity, ... 54,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu of ...

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Carriers ask ... shippers offer 10c for wheat to Buffalo ... schooner Elvina takes wheat to Oswego ...

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Charters reported ... Smith, Esq.: Schr J. W. Foster, salt ... to at 3c per brl f o b; schr George Davis ... time to Toledo at 2c per brl f o b; schr ... coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton ... Mary Elizabeth, same; schr Josephine ... Toledo at $1 per ton, free; schr T. P. ... salt to Chicago at 20c per brl f. o. ... Bigler, and Lake Forest, salt, ... to Chicago at 19c per brl from dock. ... following charters are reported for coal ... to Chicago: Schrs J. D. Sawyer, Kate Bruce, Berriman, George H. ... Redington, St. Lawrence, Pensaukee ... Board of Trade, Prince Alfred, ... and Fillmore, at $1.75 ... free. To Milwaukee—Prop Burlington ... $1.65 per ton free. To Detroit—Schr ... at $1.35 per ton free. To Toledo ... T. B. Rice and Ellington, same, at $1.0... free.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Freights are ... nominal, the offerings, particularly of ... ing light. Charters: Tow-barge B. B. ... railroad ties, Dresden, Ont., to Cleveland ... cents each on the rail; scow Storm ... from Forestville to Detroit, $3.00 per ...

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the West; cloudy and ...
—Seamen's wages are firm at $3 per day ...
—Insurance rates advanced to-day, from ... to $3, for Buffalo.
—The propeller Colorado has arrived ... is now discharging. She will make ... trip.
—Captain Goodrich, owner of the ... Line of steamers, has sent two of his ... for another round trip, taking in Lake ...
—The prop City of Fremont was libeled last Wednesday, by J. W. Jones, owner ... schr Lummis, sunk by the propeller ... amount claimed is $10,685.
—The props Java, Champlain, L... Nebraska arrived here to-day with miscellaneous cargoes of iron, salt, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The brig Helfenstein has gone into ... quarters at Detroit.
—The schooner Petrel, and not the D... stranded at Milwaukee recently.
—The propellar St. Paul was driven ... Duluth during the recent gale.
—The Madonna is ashore north of the ... Sheboygan. She is lumber laden.
—The body of Captain McHuley, of ... Table Rock, was found on the 10th, and ... Tawas.
—The propeller Annie L. Craig has been sold to Captain E. Ward for $58,000.
—The steam barge Mary Robinson, lately ... ged, has been reconstructed, and is out ...
—The steamers Alpena, Manitowoc, ... passenger steamers on Lake ... have been laid up for the season.
—The Engelman Transportation Company have concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Spencer Lake Superior line of ... Cuyahoga and City of Madison.
—Nothing has yet been discovered of ... of the wrecked barge Forest Queen. Her commander was Captain William Walker, of ... William Steva was mate. J. A. Straub... man, was a resident of Buffalo, Alfred ... seaman, residence unknown, ... mulatto, cook, resided at Detroit.
—The China arrived in port yesterday ... and, as before intimated, nearly the ... of grain was damaged. Out of ... bushels of wheat, only 1,400 was saved ... that was delivered at Erie. Nearly 8,000 ... was thrown and pumped overboard, and ... ance, completely wet, was brought to ... It is generally thought the propeller was ... ged by getting on the sill of the Sault ... lock, and that she will be found considerably strained in the seams. The hole was ... from the outside.
—A special correspondent furnishes the St. Paul *Pioneer* with details of the storm at Duluth, on the 13th, from which it appears it was one of the most severe that ever visited that locality, and that the destruction of property, both public and private, has been very ... the correspondent says: "The great breakwater has been swept away, the elevator and the freight depot badly damaged, and will probably be total losses. The schooner ... Craig, from Bayfield, is a total ... the schooner Sweetheart, loaded ... coal, is ashore, but will probably be saved. The schooner Francis Palms, of Detroit, also ... with coal, is ashore, and will be a total ... the steamer St. Paul has suffered some ... it will probably be got off without ... damage. The water in the bay rose some ... higher than ever before, completely submerging Minnesota Point, which was largely occupied by private dwellings, and the damage here is estimated at $100,000."

TERRIFIC STORM.

An Almost Unparalleled Gale at Duluth—Several Vessels Driven Ashore and Wrecked—The New Breakwater Completely Destroyed—A Severe Blow to the Prosperity of the "Zenith City."

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—A special to the ... *Wisconsin* from Duluth says: "The great storm that has visited this region for ... raged yesterday and last night. At noon yesterday the schooners Sweetheart, of Detroit, and Francis Palms, of Buffalo, both laden with coal, came in, and the Captains being unacquainted with the situation here, instead of ... through the canal into the bay, which they ... safely have done, endeavored to seek shelter behind the breakwater, and, exposing ... broadsides to the tremendous breakers, ... quickly driven ashore. The Sweetheart is ... high in the sand, and will probably sustain ... little injury. The Palms struck on the ... and is broken in two. She will probably ... total wreck.

"About 8 o'clock, last night, the top part of the breakwater began giving way before the tremendous seas, and soon two breaks occurred in the solid and immense structure, one being at the base in front of elevator A, and another ... out, through which the maddened waters rushed in a fearful manner.

"The steamer St. Paul, tug Bob Anderson, and the small schooner Alice Craig, were moored behind the breakwater when it gave way. The steamer and tug started to seek refuge in ... bay. The tug succeeded in passing through ... but, on account of the blinding storm, the St. Paul missed the piers by a few feet and stranded. It is thought she will sustain no serious injury. The schooner Alice Craig broke her anchorage and drifted on the beach a ... wreck.

"It is reported that another vessel, name unknown, was wrecked some miles below here on Minnesota Point, but there are no particulars.

"It is thought the damage to the breakwater is not very extensive, and of such a character as to permit repairs at no great expense.

"So far no loss of life is reported from this frightful gale.

"The wind is going down this morning. The weather is clear and cold."

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Runaway Pair Married. The Marine Leagues from Shore.

... (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

An interesting *habeas corpus* case was before Judge Overton, in this city, yesterday ... Baker, aged 34 years, a farmer, desired to marry Lizzie Bostan, a maiden of 15 summers. The girl was willing, but a cruel mother ... raised an objection. As it was impossible to get a license, the aspiring bridegroom consulted Joe Price, who suggested that a schooner be chartered to take the lovers and a Justice of the Peace three marine leagues from shore. Once the high seas were reached ... could hitch them by virtue of his office ... immediately proceeded to carry out the stratagem. On Oct. 9 the party put to sea ... the ceremony was performed by J... a newly-fledged Justice of the Peace ... returning to port the pair have since lived together as man and wife. All went well ...

favorable circumstance, as it gave holders a much-needed opportunity to work off the thousand stale hogs that have accumulated in the pens. Sales were effected at $3.95@4.00 for common coarse heavy, to choice smooth grades, chiefly at $4.00@4.15. The market closed firm with about all sold. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	331	$3.90	50	330	$4.25
57	280	4.00	108	260	4.12½
281	280	4.00	204	212	4.10
48	337	4.00	60	228	4.10
285	319	4.00	102	224	4.10
102	353	4.00	112	226	4.10
63	284	4.00	135	281	4.05
48	295	4.00	60	249	4.05
48	269	4.00	120	312	4.05
64	277	4.15	50	223	4.05
106	235	4.15	53	226	4.05
41	215	4.15	52	230	4.05
55	246	4.15	34	284	4.05
47	218	4.15	51	266	4.05
42	204	4.15	53	266	4.05
37	279	4.12½	47	300	4.05
107	243	4.12½	47	271	4.05
20	204	3.60	41	247	4.05
37	314	4.00	53	284	4.15
46	254	4.05	70	231	4.00
41	204	4.15	125	250	4.20

SHEEP—The sheep market was devoid of life, and prices were irregular and lower. Aside from a light local demand, there was nothing doing, and prices shaded off fully 25c in buyers' favor. We now quote common at $3.00@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

Lumber vessels were in fair demand, and rates unchanged as follows:

Manistee, Muskegon, Menominee, Pentwater, Ludington, Oconto, Green Bay, Grand River, Whitehall [rates illegible]

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Lumber, m	2,850	[illegible]
Shingles, m	2,103	[illegible]
Lath, m	370	[illegible]

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Lumber, m	4,092	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,030	[illegible]
Lath, m	229	[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.—Business at the yards to-day was good, both city and country buyers were in fair attendance. A good business was transacted on country account, to-day, in joists, scantling, strips, and fencing, which remained firm at annexed prices. Laths, shingles, and pickets had liberal sales, mostly on city account. The market remained unchanged, and closed firm as follows:

First and second clear; Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch; Third clear, 1 inch; Third clear, thick; First and second clear flooring, together, rough; First and second clear siding, together; Common siding; Common flooring, dressed, second; Common flooring, dressed, first; Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward; A stock boards; B stock boards; Common boards; Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under; Fencing; Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet; Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet; Shingles—sawed A, ℘ m; Pickets, square; Pickets, flat; Cedar posts, split; Cedar posts, round; Lath; No. 1 sawed; A or Star [prices illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A fair business was transacted at the hardwood yards to-day, black walnut and ash flooring being chiefly in demand, which remained firm at published prices. Market closed as follows:

Oak (dry); Black walnut; Maple; Ash (dry); Butternut; Counter tops (select); Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched; Axles; Wagon poles (each); Hickory [prices illegible]

WHITEWOOD—A moderate business was done in whitewood. Prices were a trifle higher, closing as follows:

Box boards; Common; Clear; Culls [prices illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT.—The wholesale lumber market has been somewhat depressed during the last week. There is but little lumber being bought now, as the season has so far advanced that no purchases are made except in urgent cases for immediate shipment. The most prominent features of the whole lumber trade last week were nearly the same as the week previous; an average attendance of buyers were always on hand, but sales dragged, quite a number of cargoes frequently remaining on the market for two or three days without being sold. A moderate business was done on country account, but the movement was chiefly of a local character. In joist and scantling prices have been fluctuating from $10.00 to $11.50, but closed firm at $10.50@11.00. Choice mill-run lumber was easier during the last week, and liberal sales were made. Shingles sold from $2.50 to $3.25, according to quality, while pickets and lath were steady and unchanged, with liberal sales. The receipts were good to-day, and about 10 cargoes changed hands, none of which were recorded in the sales book. The market closed exhibiting a declining tendency, and leaving a number of cargoes still unsold. Prices were quoted as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber; Common strips and boards; Common mixed lumber; Joist and scantling; Shingles; Lath; Pickets [prices illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Nov. 15.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 3,285 brls salt, 1,300 bars railroad iron.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, 226 bars railroad iron, 550 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 215 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 722 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 142 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Bark Acorn, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr City of Chicago, Alpena, 275 m lumber.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 850 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Tawas, 115 m lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Cleveland, 444 tons coal.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 116 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Gobls, Buffalo, 543 tons coal.
Bark Parana, Erie, 720 tons coal.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 1.5 m lumber.
Schr Northern Belle, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr D. R. Roberts, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Bay City, 480 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Ludington, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Rose Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Contest, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 36 cords wood, 45 cds bark.
Scow Christie, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cords wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 235 m lumber.

CLEARED........Nov. 15.

Bark Jessie Drummond, Thorold, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Schr Mediator, Oswego, 15,007 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr Swallow, Black Rock, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, sundries.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Collingwood, 18,341 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 25,000 bu oats, 200 brls beef, 100 tubs butter, and sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 25 brls beef, 25 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, North Manitou, 600 bu oats.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 11,000 bu corn, 14,648 bu oats, 200 brls flour.
Prop City of Fremont, Mackinack, 22 brls pork, 5 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark City of the Straits, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White River, 600 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Jas. R. Bently, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, 34,725 bu wheat.
Schr Collingwood, Au Sauble, 14,000 bu oats, 3,000 bu corn, 300 brls pork, 100 brls flour, 12 tcs lard, 10 brls beef.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 500 bu corn, 600 bu oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, Nov. 15.—The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—S. T. Atwater, wheat, at 10c; prop Colorado, wheat, at 12c; schr Bridgewater, oats on p. t. To Portland—prop B. F. Wade, corn, through rate. To Ogdensburgh—Props Champlain and St. Lawrence, corn, on through rate,—capacity, 61,600 bu wheat, 34,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu of oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Carriers ask 10½c, and shippers offer 10c for wheat to Buffalo. The schooner Elvina takes wheat to Oswego at 15c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Charters reported by H. H. Smith, Esq.: Schr J. W. Foster, salt to Chicago at 35c per brl f o b; schr George Davis, water-lime to Toledo at 3c per brl f o b; schr D. Sommers, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free; schr Mary Elizabeth, same; schr Josephine, coal to Toledo at $1 per ton free; schr T. P. Sheldon, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl f. o. b.; schrs Homer, Bigler, and Lake Forest, salt, Bay City to Chicago at 10c per brl from dock. The following charters are reported for coal from Erie to Chicago: Schrs J. D. Sawyer, Couch, Kate Bruce, Berriman, George H. Wand, Bolington, St. Lawrence, Pensaukee, Chicago Board Trade, Prince Alfred, American, and Fillmore, at $1.75 per ton free. To Milwaukee—Prop Burlington, same at $1.65 per ton free. To Detroit—Schr Aldebaran, same at $1.35 per ton free. To Toledo—Schrs T. R. Rice and Ellington, same, at $1.00 per ton free.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Freights are dull and nominal, the offerings, particularly of grain, being light. Charters: Tow-barge B. B. Jesman, railroad ties, Dresden, Ont., to Cleveland, 18 cents each on the rail; scow Storm, lumber, from Forestville to Detroit, $3.00 per m on rail.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the West; cloudy and snowing.

—Seamen's wages are firm at $3 per day.

—Insurance rates advanced to-day, from $2.40 to $3, for Buffalo.

—The propeller Colorado has arrived here, and is now discharging. She will make another trip.

—Captain Goodrich, owner of the Goodrich Line of steamers, has sent two of his propellers for another round trip, taking in Lake Superior.

—The prop City of Fremont was libelled here, last Wednesday, by J. W. Jones, owner of the schr Lumnis, sunk by the propeller lately; amount claimed is $13,085.

—The props Java, Champlain, Lawrence, Nebraska arrived here to-day with miscellaneous cargoes of iron, salt, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The brig Helfenstein has gone into winter quarters at Detroit.

—The schooner Petrel, and not the Democrat, stranded at Milwaukee recently.

—The propeller St. Paul was driven ashore at Duluth during the recent gale.

—The Madonna is ashore north of the harbor at Sheboygan. She is lumber laden.

—The body of Captain McHuley, of the barge Table Rock, was found on the 10th, and taken to Tawas.

—The propeller Annie L. Craig has been sold to Captain E. Ward for $58,000.

—The steam barge Mary Robinson, lately damaged, has been reconstructed, and is out again.

—The steamers Alpena, Manitowoc, and Corona, passenger steamers on Lake Michigan, have been laid up for the season.

—The Engelman Transportation Company have concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Spencer Lake Superior line of propellers, Cuyahoga and City of Madison.

—Nothing has yet been discovered of the crew of the wrecked barge Forest Queen. Her commander was Captain William Walker, of Detroit. William Steva was mate. J. A. Straub, a seaman, was a resident of Buffalo. Alfred Oldfield, a seaman, residence unknown. Ufarg Rose, mulatto, cook, resided at Detroit.

—The China arrived in port yesterday morning, and, as before intimated, nearly the entire cargo of grain was damaged. Out of 20,000 bushels of wheat, only 1,400 was saved dry, and that was delivered at Erie. Nearly 8,000 bushels was thrown and pumped overboard, and the balance, completely wet, was brought to this port. It is generally thought the propeller was damaged by getting on the sill of the Sault Canal lock, and that she will be found considerably strained in the seams. The hole was shored up from the outside.

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A Runaway Pair Married Three Marine Leagues from Shore.

[San Jose] (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

An interesting *habeas corpus* case was heard before Judge Overton, in this city, yesterday. Henry Baker, aged 34 years, a farmer, desired to marry Lizzie Bastan, a maiden of 15 summers. The girl was willing, but a cruel mother interposed an objection. As it was impossible to obtain a license, the aspiring bridegroom consulted with Joe Price, who suggested that a schooner be chartered to take the lovers and a Justice of the Peace three marine leagues from shore. Once the high seas were reached the Justice could hitch them by virtue of his office. Baker immediately proceeded to carry out the program. On Oct. 9 the party put to sea, and the ceremony was performed by J. M. Hill, a newly-fledged Justice of the Peace. Returning to port the pair have since lived together as man and wife. All went well until about two weeks ago, when the girl's mother sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*. As the marriage was illegally solemnized, Baker was compelled to bring his child-wife into Court yesterday and abide the issues of the case. The bride of two weeks manifested a decided repugnance to her mother, and appeared to be greatly devoted to her husband.

ART.

The Sale of the Belmont Collection.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 13.

Clinton Hall was last night crowded by the most prominent art patrons of the city. Most of the works were sold at a sacrifice and were purchased in many instances by dealers, who look to making considerable profit on their transactions. When we see men buying who must sell at considerably advanced prices in order to make a profitable transaction, we may be perfectly certain that works are being sold far below their value. An instance of this was furnished by the sale of Calame's picture, "Summer in the Alps," for $1,750, a sum ridiculously inadequate to its value. This work was one of the strongest and most meritorious in the whole collection, and yet mere cabinet subjects, not possessing half its merit, brought almost as high a figure. This is due in great part to the want of appreciation shown by the American public for the highest order of landscape painting. In our present stage we are more devoted to mere prettiness than to vigor and strength, which are the higest attributes of art.

"The Return from Pasture," by Rosa Bonheur, was sold for $5,050. This work is one of the most important in America from the easel of this favorite artist. It represents a group of cattle in the melancholy Landes of Brittany. The composition of the picture is strikingly bold and forcible, and, withal, is full of the sentiment of loneliness and desolation. To add to this feeling, the artist has chosen the twilight hour, when the shadows are stealing over the landscape, but have not yet deepened sufficiently to obscure the scene.

A large and important work by Bouguereau, "The Mother and Child," brought $4,000, which was far below the price the printing would have commanded in the European market. Achenbach's two works were comparatively more successful, "Capri" bringing $1,950 and a scene in Norway $1,150. Both are striking examples of Andrew Achenbach, and illustrate that artist's style. They are more carefully finished than most of the works from his easel which find their way into this country. "The Norway Landscape" has a certain grandeur and solemnity well in keeping with the wild and rugged beauty of the scene.

A strongly painted picture of Adolphe Dillens brought $560.

One of the most important pictures in the gallery, Bart-Fleury's "Pillage of Rome," brought only $2,400. It represents an incident in the sack of the sacred city by the Constable de Bourbon's army.

Some of the other works sold at prices far below their value, as may be judged from the following list of prices of the principal works: "Sheep," by Ansdell, $2,600; "Italian Mother and Child," by Bougueran, $4,000; "Marino Faliero," by De Keyser, $2,200; "The Emigrants," by De Taye, $775; "Peasant Woman," by Eybel, $600; "Drink of Water," by E. Frere, $600; "Baren Munchausen," $4,700; "Diogenes," by Gerome, $5,800; "Peasants," by Hamman, $450; "The Savoyard," by E. Johnston, $1,300; "Pastor and Poacher," $4,600; "Maid of Saragossa," by Leutze, $1,700. The entire collection did not realize over $70,000, a sum which falls far short of the expectations formed beforehand. The lowest calculations were that the collection would bring about $100,000, and the difference is no doubt chiefly caused by the terrible calamity in Boston indisposing merchants from making investments which cannot be promptly realized.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The Story Told in the Witness-Box.

From the Staunton (Va.) Vindicator, Nov. 8.

A very painful scene has been exhibiting in the Circuit Court room here for the last week. The case on trial is that of Mrs. Sarah J. Garber against David Myers, for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, under which promise, she testified, she was induced to yield herself to the defendant, and fell. A little girl 3 years old, of which it is claimed the defendant is the father, was produced in Court. The parties were in Court sitting by, and constantly communicating with their counsel. Mrs. Garber, the plaintiff, is a widow, about 36 years of age, has a florid complexion, full black suit of her own hair, and blue eyes. She is of medium size, and was dressed plainly in a close-fitting drab merino dress, wearing a heavy plaid shawl and exhibiting no ornament except a broad gold brooch. Her manner was self-possessed, and her answers to counsel [illegible] questions touching her relations with the defendant, which were not answered until after a painful pause. Her story was not long. It appeared from it that when her husband died and left her with three children, the defendant was one of his executors, and was thrown a good deal with her, and in 1868, two weeks after the burial of his own wife, he made her an offer of marriage; that she told him such an offer was very unbecoming in him so soon after his wife's death; that, in her own words, "he threw himself on his knee as humble as a child, and cried and begged me so" that she consented to become his wife, and that a few days after that promise he ruined her. An effort had been made, so she testified, to deter her from this suit by persons who told her that the defendant could produce witnesses that would ruin her character. He promised to marry her in the fall after he ruined her, and agreed at one time that they should go away together and get married.

The defendant is a very respectable land owner, residing about a mile from New Hope, on a farm adjoining that owned by Mrs. Garber. His character, like hers, has always been good, and his appearance is very little like that of a Lothario. He is a tall, composed, respectable-looking gentleman of about 50, with gray beard and hair, and was arrayed in a plain gray suit of Virginia cloth. He has a florid complexion and gray eyes, and a serious cast of countenance. Both parties to the suit were in constant consultation with their counsel, and on some occasions when Mr. Baldwin would get a defendant's witness in a tight place, Mrs. G. seemed to enjoy it as much as any one. The defence introduced several witnesses to break down the reputation of the plaintiff.

Staunton (Nov. 9) Despatch to the Richmond Whig.

In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Hendren presiding, the jury in the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Garber *vs.* David Myers, for breach of promise, awarded the plaintiff $4,000 damages.

WONDERS OF THE NORTH.

The Prehistoric Age of Alaska—Interesting Discoveries in one of the Aleutian Islands.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The last regular meeting of the California Academy of Sciences was a very interesting one. Dr. W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, read an interesting report of the explorations made by him on the island of Unalaska, one of the Aleutian chain. He illustrated his report by frequent reference to maps and diagrams, and with drawings of the articles excavated by him in his researches on that ice-bound shore. In excavating for the erection of a signal on the island, he found various articles which led him to suppose that the locality had at one time been inhabited, and upon continuing his excavations and researches he became convinced, by the character of the articles found, that the theory was correct. He unearthed, in a mound on the northern end of the island, several ancient Aleutian huts or houses, in which he found three human skeletons in a state of perfect preservation. The bodies were found doubled up, after the custom of the Aleutians, and were in a separate compartment, peculiarly constructed, and exactly like the tombs made by the Aleutians of the present time. The Doctor also found a number of relics in the subterranean houses, including lamps full of oil, stone knives, bone spoons, arrow-heads, buttons, etc. Continuing his explorations during the winter and spring, he discovered the sites and remains of seven ancient villages on the island, of which only two were formerly known even to tradition. He also made some interesting discoveries in regard to the modes of burial observed by this pre-historic race. He says: "In certain places at the foot of overhanging cliffs a wall has been built up until the rock above was reached, and outside a bank of earth or turf covered this wall. In the space inside the debris had then been removed, and in the space, on a layer of small sticks of driftwood the bodies had been laid one above the other—in one case I found six skeletons, one above the other, separated only by the layer of sticks and a piece of grass matting similar to that still manufactured by the natives of Unalaska." In another place he found a small case, about 20 feet in diameter, through the crevices of which water was dripping. In this he found the remains of seven human skeletons arranged around the sides of the case.

Of his discoveries in this tomb by the sea, the Doctor says: "Near one of the skeletons was found, heaped together, a number of stone knives, a bone awl, and two fragments, one of pumice, and the other of fine sand-stone, with their edges and surfaces smoothed and squared, evidently for the purpose of dressing down the asperities of skins to be used for clothing. The most interesting collection was found near the skeleton of the woman, and consisted of two bone labrets shaped like those now in use among the Thlinkets and Botocudos. These are, doubtless, very ancient, as all traces of the usage have long since passed away. There were besides a lot of needles, made of the wing-bones of birds; a needle case, made of the humeras of some large bird, closed at each end by a wooden stopper, bone awls, stone knives, a whetstone of fine-grained sand-rock, and a little case of birch bark containing plumbago. Neither the birch, the sand-stone, nor the black slate of which the knives were made, nor the plumbago, exist on the island of Unalaska.

As proved by other researches on the islands of Kadiak and Unga, the early Aleuts were accustomed to preserve the remains of their more eminent dead by removing the viscera, stuffing the body with dry grass and drying it. This was placed in some dry cave, dressed as in life, ornamented with gay apparel, and covered with wooden carvings, the most remarkable of which were masks of large size, painted of different colors, and ornamented with feathers, tufts of hair, and bristles from the deer. A very great variety of other carvings were also placed in these caves, and sometimes the bodies, placed in natural attitudes, were covered entirely with carved wooden armor, or placed in a miniature canoe or bidarka, armed as if hunting or holding a paddle. Women were represented as if sewing, dressing skins, or nursing their infants. Old men as if beating their drums, as they do during the Winter-dances in Esquimaux villages, to this day.

But few of these remains exist in a well-preserved condition, yet the extent of the practice may be understood from the fact that over thirty different masks, all more or less mutilated, were found in one cave at Unga. Any notes in regard them possess a certain interest, and may be worthy of preservation, as before many years have gone by, even the traces of these by-gone customs will have entirely disappeared.

Theatrical Riots.

Of old, audiences would seem to have delighted in disturbance upon very slight grounds. Theatrical rioting was of common occurrence. The rioters were in some sort a disciplined body, and proceeding systematically. Their plan of action had been previously agreed upon. It was a rule that the ladies should be politely handed out of the theatre before the commencement of any violent act of hostility; and this disappearance of the ladies from among the audience was always viewed by the management as rather an alarming hint of what might be expected. Then wine was sent for into the pit, the candles were thrown down, and the gentlemen drew their swords. They prepared to climb over the partitions of the orchestra and to carry the stage by assault. Now and then they made havoc of the decorations of the house, and cut and slashed the curtains, hangings, and scenery. At Drury Lane, in 1740, when a riot took place in consequence of the non-appearance of Mme. Chateauneuf, a favorite French dancer, a noble Marquis deliberately proposed that the theatre should be fired, and a pile of rubbish was forthwith heaped upon the stage, in order to carry into effect this atrocious suggestion. At the Haymarket Theatre, in 1749, the audience, enraged at the famous Bottle Conjuror hoax, were incited by the Culloden Duke of Cumberland to pull down the house! The Royal Prince stood up in his box waving his drawn sword, which some one, however, ventured to wrest from his grasp. The interior fittings of the theatre were completely destroyed, the furniture and hangings being carried into the street, and made a bonfire of, the curtain surmounting the flaming heap looking like a gigantic flag. A riot of the Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1721, led to George the First's order that in future a guard should attend the performances. This was the origin of the custom that long prevailed of stationing sentries on either side of the proscenium during representations at the patent theatres. Of late years the guards have been relegated to the outside of the buildings. On the occasion of State visits of royalty to the theatre, however—although these are now, perhaps, to be counted among things of the past—beef-eaters upon the stage form an impressive part of the ceremonial.—*All the Year Round.*

The Ideal of Christ's Person.

The Christ of painters is blue-eyed and golden-haired, and such a one never existed save in their imaginations. A blonde in the race of Syrian Jews is unknown. He was a brun (since we have no word in our language which describes a man with dark hair and eyes, and olive complexion) of that race. There are pious people who have recourse to a miracle to make him a blonde, with whom it is useless to argue. Generally, the stoutest defenders of his divinity believe that in taking on himself man's nature he subjected himself to the laws which govern it, and that he thus inherited the characteristics of the race from which he sprung. Leonardo, Guido, Raphael, and other masters, *created* their Christ regardless of historical requirements, and invested him with an ideal character which he never possessed, according to their idea of the beautiful in art. This model, once imposed, has since been perpetrated by all painters, because they think blue eyes more spiritual than dark, and golden hair more god-like than black.

They had an idea, too, that the Jewish type of face was ignoble, which may have had some foundation from the degradation to which the race was forced for so many centuries by persecuting Christians, and they thus had their prejudices against investing the Savior with the traits of a people whom they despised. But the Jew of Syria in the day of Jesus was, before his persecution and consequent debasement, perhaps the equal of the man of any other race in point of natural advantages. There are Syrian Jews now in isolated habitations in Palestine, who are remarkable for their handsome traits.—*Albert Rhodes, in Appletons' Journal.*

A Woman's Conspiracy Against Her Husband.

Human depravity is continually manifesting itself in new shapes, and no one has ever "touched bottom" in attempting to sound its depths. One of these novel manifestations comes from New Jersey, where a woman has recently been arrested for attempting to deprive her husband of his liberty, in order to defraud him of his property. Mr. Bischoffer, the husband, is a grocer in Newark, worth about $40,000, and, seven months ago, being, as is alleged, urged on by her brother-in-law, Strentz, procured from a physician a certificate of her husband's insanity, and, on the strength of it, he was received at the Trenton Asylum, no examination of his person or papers being made. His wife paid six months' board for him in advance, and promised a fee of $20 to the attendant-physician. Having disposed of him, she set to work to secure his property. While she was thus engaged the six months elapsed, and the Superintendent suddenly discovered that the man was not insane. He sent for the wife to come and take him away, but as a continuance of his forced retirement was just then essential to the success of her schemes, she sent pay for three months more board. This would doubtless have made the man insane again, in the Superintendent's estimation, but his friends had become suspicious, and just here they interfered and secured his release. It is the intention, not only to punish the guilty parties, but to fully expose the iniquities of the Asylum.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY KNOWING ABOUT ROBERT NEWSHAM would oblige Thomas Newsham, his brother, by giving information at Mrs. RATHBONE'S, 122 West Ewing-st.

PERSONAL—CALL AT ROOM 29 TO-DAY (FRIDAY) between 1 and 2 o'clock. What place? G 11, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—M—L—. YOURS RECEIVED. Could not account for the delay. Call to-day. H.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE FARM OF 80 ACRES, only 18 miles southwest from Chicago. A farm of 40 acres in Southern Illinois. Fruit farm of 20 acres, near St. Joseph, Mich. A first-class farm of 160 acres, in Livingston County, Ill. A splendid residence in a country town. A store building and lot in Chicago for farm in Kane County. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

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AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Farquhar's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 30 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND hoisting machine, now in use at our store. ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.)—Beautiful lots at low prices and on very easy terms; title perfect; these lots are just outside of the south city limits, are near horse and steam cars, and possess every advantage for residence purposes, while for investment nothing of equal desirability can be obtained at prices so low, or on terms so liberal. The property here offered lies between the South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.; a more attractive location cannot be found anywhere. Its convenience and attractiveness will be apparent to all who visit it. That this property, possessing as it does intrinsic value, present and prospective advance largely in value, will be clear to anyone who takes the trouble to investigate its merits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE-AV. NICE marble houses; Wentworth-av. stores and houses; long time; will rent. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TERMS EASY—50 FEET ON Wabash-av., near Douglas-place; 75 feet on Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-eighth-st.; house and lot, 1320 Wabash-av. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. AND TWENTY-fifth-st., 50x187 feet, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-FIFTH-st., Douglas-place, 100x173 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Douglas-place (Thirty-fifth-st.). SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 60 FEET fronting on Washington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., 80 LOTS fronting on Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., near Centre-av., and near Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 122 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each on Union-av., within two blocks of horse-cars. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—6⅔ ACRES ON Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park; dwelling house taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY MARBLE front dwelling on Indiana-av., south house in block, with side entrance, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.; favorable lease on the lot, to run for fifty years. Apply at 85 Jackson-st., of PRICKETT & DRYSDALE.

FOR SALE—PRICE $130,000—A GRAND INVESTment for money where it can't burn up, and in 5 years' time be worth one-fourth of a million. Examine and satisfy yourself. The 20-acre block, southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., South Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house with modern improvements, east front, on Wabash-av., No. 1039, near Twenty-third-st.; possession 1st of December; terms easy. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 AND 131 LaSalle-st., basement Boone's Block: 80 feet on the northeast corner of Fiftieth-st. and Michigan-av. Price, $60 a foot, ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. 150 feet on the southwest corner of Forty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. Price, $50 a foot; ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. This property is only in the market for a few days at this low price.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., ONE HUNDRED feet near Fifty-first-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT ON Park-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.; lot 50x125 feet; barn. Price, $12,500; one-fourth cash, balance in 5 years. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST.—NEW STORE AND lot, No. 219 Randolph-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STANTON-AV., A LITTLE SOUTH OF Thirty-seventh-st., 25x125 feet; only $3,000 if taken at once; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., NEAR COTTAGE GROVE-av., 50x160 feet, at a bargain for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 41 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 107 BARBER-st., $1,800. Cottage and lot on Hubbard-st., $1,900. Cottage and lot on Fulton-st., $2,500. House and lot on Walnut-st., $4,000. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY; SEVERAL of the finest lots in the central part of the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY; TO THOSE intending to build in the spring I can offer at low prices and on easy terms, some of the very best pieces in the market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PIECE OF UNIMPROVED business property on Fifth-av.; will sell or lease the lots; located near the Pacific Hotel. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 308 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, RUNNING 99 YEARS, on State-st., and on Wabash-av.; the best in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$600, SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND very easy terms. We have a few lots in the city just outside of the fire limits at above price. Come and see us. Look at these lots if you want to double your money in six months. A. G. STOREY & SON, 148 South Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison, Room 8.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS and 2½ years cheap ground rent, No. 263 Fulton-st.; $800 cash, balance time. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY, TEN rooms and barn; above and below; large two-story barn; very cheap, on monthly payments. If not sold it will be rented. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 28.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON DAYTON-ST., near Centre, $875 each. Inquire of owner, at 152 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON NORTH CLARK-ST. AND one on North Wells-st., at a great bargain if sold this week. A. LIMBERG & CO., 152 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS ON LOOMIS AND HOWard-sts., near Blue Island-av., cheap and on easy terms. A. LIMBERG & CO., 152 Washington-st., corner of Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WE WILL EXchange or sell an elegant residence, furnished complete, on Wabash-av., for choice inside or acre property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—4 BLOCKS OF 5 acres each fronting Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—100x165 feet northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST. AND ST. JOHN'S PLACE—Lot 90x125 feet on northwest corner of St. John's place and Fulton-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—40X80 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Clark. 24x140 feet on South Water-st., near Wabash-av. 50x75 feet on Dearborn-st., near Lake. 48x80 feet corner Lake and Wells-sts. 24x116 feet on Wells-st., north of Taylor. 109x169 feet on northeast corner Wells and Ontario-sts. 25x100 feet on West Randolph-st., corner Peoria. Cottages and lots Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 North Peoria. All choice city property; easy terms; sold to close up an estate. J. B. WALLER, Executor, 220 State-st., Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10-ACRE BARGAIN, NEAR HAWthorne; choice piece, at a quarter price of adjoining property, for a few days only. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—LOTS IN MORGAN Park Addition to Washington Heights, only $100 each; small payment down, long time on balance. These lots will sell for $300 each before you make your last payment. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 204 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, A new house containing 10 rooms, three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill., or 206 Seventeenth-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT SOUTH CHICAGO NEAR the harbor improvements and boulevard. Address, for 3 days, R. MORRIS, 345 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AT KENWOOD station; possession given now or May next, as may be desired. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—3 BEAUTIFUL cottages, just completed; small payment down; balance on long time and monthly payments. Save your rent and own a house. HULBARD & CO., 55 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 4 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with prospects of a depot on the farm; containing 400 acres. A good 3-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also a cheese factory. It having heretofore been used as a dairy farm, for which it is admirably adapted. It is known as the Sweet farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on it, will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to make an inspection. For terms, &c., apply to S. Y. BRANDE, Kenosha, Wis., or to R. W. Hyman, Jr., 333 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARM—LARGE AND VALUABLE farm, in Michigan, on the line of the M. C. R. R. Would take in exchange a furnished house and other Chicago real estate. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FARM; A DESIRABLE FARM IN BUreau County, at a bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES WISCONsin land and 9 village plats near New York City. Apply Room 28, 106 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH highly ornamental grounds attached; located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, 80 ACRES OF well-improved land, with house, barn, orchard, etc., near a town or village on some main railroad leading to Chicago. Any one having such a place in Illinois, and wants cash, direct to EDWARD STEVENS, Box 407, Newburgh, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR HOUSE and lot, or houses and leased lots. Apply to N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 30, 35, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

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PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano Factory, No. 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT OAK PARK, A VERY DEsirable two-story house, with barn and large yard. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE NEW 4-story brick building, Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st., containing 32 rooms; large dining-room, large kitchen, and double parlors; first-class finish; will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties, if applied for soon. Inquire at rear of No. 175 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROTHERS, No. 25 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE ON CAMPbell-av., near Van Buren-st. $25 per month. Store and house of 7 rooms 370 North Clark-st. $65 per month. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 8-ROOM HOUSE; RENT $35 per month; with first-class modern furniture for sale. Apply or address H. C., 33 North Elizabeth-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A NEW TWO-STORY house No. 300 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Centre, six rooms, closets and pantry, $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, NORTH LaSalle-st., near Schiller-st. All modern improvements. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 6, Custom House.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 203 Blue Island-av.; $30. Cottage house, 8 rooms, 563 Fulton-st.; $35. Store room, 786 West Lake-st. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FINE NEW BRICK house, with 40 feet of ground, on Drexel boulevard, near city limits; $100 per month; price, $15,000. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE BRICK BASEMENT of 3 rooms and closets, at 101 East Harrison-st., corner Fourth-av., suitable for business or residence, or both. Rent, $30 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE IN EVANSTON, 7 ROOMS, pleasantly situated, five minutes' walk from depot. $20 per month. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 21 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE 390 WEST TAYlor-st.; furnace, gas, bath-rooms, etc., and good barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, Room 38, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—4-ROOM COTTAGE, on Wright-st.; $25 per month, 2 cottages, new, on Langley-st., South Side, two blocks from cars. By W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—Furnished house, 3-story, marble front, Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. No. 486 Hubbard-st., 8 rooms, 2-story, water in both stories; $30. First story No. 466 Hubbard-st., $15. Rooms in Plummer's Block, 97 South Desplaines-st. And a large list of offices and stores in the South Division.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av. Party who will board family of three. Inquire Room 5, Republic Life Building.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK houses corner of Cass and Illinois-sts., with good cellars. They are just completed; have 10 rooms, bath-rooms, water closets, speaking tubes, and plenty of closets. Rent only $100 per month to good permanent tenants. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT CHAMber, unfurnished, to a respectable party. House has modern improvements, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath room. 231 Warren-av.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITHOUT children, four nice rooms suitable for housekeeping, in a good location, near Van Buren-st. cars. Rent low to the right party. Call at the Times office before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, one block west of Union Park; water in kitchen; $18 per month. Call at 330 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF EXCELLENT ROOMS, IN a private family on West Side, convenient to business, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Address K, care Louis Lloyd & Co., 136 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, at 963 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, at 75 Huron-st. Inquire in the rear house.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR OF new building for housekeeping, with every convenience, to one or two families; rent low. No. 359 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMEly furnished, for 2 gentlemen or man and wife, without board; also, single room. 1530 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS 1234 PRAIrie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BARN, AT 343 WEST POLK-ST., $10 PER month; holds 8 horses.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR—THREE stories of Nos. 61 and 63 South Water-st., 24x135, together with large office, 40x24, with vaults and door complete. Suitable for any wholesale business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 165 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, No. 387 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—148 STATE-ST., SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 41 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES AND BASEMENTS, 22x125, in the 4-story brick building Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Cheap. Inquire in the rear of No. 175 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROS., No. 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, IN good locality, a furnished single room facing south with stove; without board at not over $10 a month, with board at not over $7.50 a week, payable in advance; references given. Address M 25, Tribune office, giving size, price, and full description of room.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room on Wabash-av., between Randolph and Twelfth-sts., might take two rooms. To be occupied by first-class milliner; best of references given. Address Room 8, Exchange Building, stating location and terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house for a family of three. No children. Address O 46, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with rooms and best of board at $5 per week; day board $4.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—THE VERY best of table board, $5 a week. Also, rooms, with board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., BETWEEN MAY and Ann-sts.—One front room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SUITE OF rooms and one large room, partially furnished, on first floor; also, one small room.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT FRONT suite of rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—front bed-rooms for two gentlemen, with board, at $12 per week. This is the finest location and best accommodations in the city.

WEBER HOUSE, 155 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

356 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD, $5.00 PER week; table board, $4.00. Also furnished rooms to let.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth-st.—Good single and double furnished rooms, with excellent board, at prices that defy competition. Everything first-class.

699 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—TO RENT, PARLOR on first floor and two front bed rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

North Side.

90 SEDGWICK-ST., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—TO rent to single gentlemen only several well furnished rooms, with breakfast and supper.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON OR NEAR SANGAMON-ST., FOR self, wife, and 2 children (1 and 3 years old). Pleasant rooms and good living wanted. Address 257 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE EASTERN FUNDS TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, in sums of not less than $5,000; moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES AND COLLATERals of all kinds. Room 15, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 42.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground; real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 21, 251 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS. Commercial and real estate paper bought. Inquire of H. I. CHRISTOPH, 165 Randolph-st. (basement), near LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS and other good collaterals. Also Republic Insurance Company certificates bought. JAMES B. STOREY, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

$1,400 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity. Inquire of H. I. CHRISTOPH, 165 Randolph-st. (basement), near LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS—A NEW TEN-CASE cabinet. Would exchange it for a small imposing stone. Apply at BOUGHMAN'S Job Office, 335 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HEATING STOVE, SELF-feeder, 1 long office desk, 20 feet of office railing, and 40 yds matting at one-half their value; new. Call at office 125 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons, and one second-hand express wagon, cheap, at 239 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HEAVY AND LIGHT WORK horses; also good drivers, in good condition for business. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSEHOLD GOODS and lease of a brick house near Twenty-ninth-st. on Cottage Grove-av., or will rent the same furnished. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 308 Wabash-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 751 West Lake-st., and 25 South Carpenter.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN, BY A LEADing silk, dress, and fancy goods house in New York. Parties who can control a good trade will receive excellent encouragement; also a salesman specially for the German trade. Address in confidence, J H K, Box 3343, New York City Post Office.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2460, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 to 20 years of age to stay in store and sell cigars to the wholesale cigar trade in this city; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address with references, W P C, 101 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GROCER, SALESman, and bookkeeper for a large retail store; must be a single man of good ability. Address X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK AND PORTER; also 10 good men for steady work. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, TO GO TO COUNTRY town in this State; one who can speak German preferred. Inquire of J. S. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STONE CARVERS. Meet me at Peck's Building, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av., to-day, from 10 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APPLY THIS morning. DECKER BROS., 39 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD STAIR-RAIL MOULDER. Rear 198 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNACE MEN, steady and reliable. BANGS BROS., corner of State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND CABINETMAKers, good workmen. Apply at 58 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING PLUMBER AT 198 South Park-av. J. BYRNE.

WANTED—A PLUMBER AT 148 WEST HARRISON-st. Apply early this morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS oyster and general cook, for restaurant or hotel. Address O 99, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse and do general chores. Apply to D. A. CASHMAN, northeast corner Washington and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—A TEAM AND MEN TO MOVE SAFE. Apply at 315 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 19 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN now travelling in West. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO WANT good homes, in a healthy and prosperous country, and who want to embrace our liberal terms, by which a part of your money is paid here, and the rest in work after you are in the colony, will do well to call in this week, as we purpose changing our plans. We want 100 men this week to go out. They can get immediate work at $25 per month driving teams, or $1.75 per day shovelling; in each case your board is furnished. Office, 360 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of Southwestern Colony of Colorado.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR PINERIES; BIG WAGES; fare and board free to the work; railroad, levee, tie cutting and land clearing South. Cheap tickets to all points south. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, TO WORK ON Clark-st. track. Apply to R. T. CRANE, Superintendent Chicago City Railway Company, State and Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CIVIL ENGINEER, who has good instruments with which to run a railroad line, can obtain employment by addressing R, 166 East Washington-st., Room 27, Gardner's Building.

WANTED—MEN TO FURNISH HORSE AND deliver cannel coal; carts and harness found. SHOTWELL BRO. & DAVEY, No. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2 SALESMEN, CITY TRADE; ALSO, bartender. Business Agency, 153 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL about the house. Apply, with references, after 5 o'clock, at 263 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, with $150, and some knowledge of bookkeeping. WILBUR & SCHOCK, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WOOL SORTER, AT JEFFERSON Woollen Company, Jefferson, Wis.

WANTED—20 COAL MINERS, TO GO 175 MILES South; from $3 to $5 per day can be made; steady work. Also, 100 railroad laborers for Michigan, at $2.50 per day. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 20 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR A LIGHT and easy business; $10 to $15 a week easily made. Call early, and secure a permanent, paying business. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—NEWS AGENTS TO RUN IN ILLINOIS Central R. R. Iowa Division. None but first-class need apply. Good placements, good sales, good commission, etc. Address General News Agency, I. C. R. R., Dubuque, Iowa, Box 1533.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS GERMAN CANvassers for the city. Must be well recommended. Call at Room 27, Oriental Building, 122 South LaSalle-st., between 12 m. and 2 p. m.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULton Railroad, and large work hands South; free fare and board; big wages. Apply to SNELL & CO., agents, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FINE BARITONE VOICE WITH high register, for solo song in church. Address, with name and reference, CHOIR, Carrier No. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars, to take an interest in and charge of the business (manufacturing), and will pay 150 per cent profit. Address L 61, Tribune office.

A SODA, MINERAL WATER, AND BOTTLING factory for sale; either whole or half interest. Address G S, Carrier 31.

A BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE AT A DIScount, in good locality; rent low; stock fresh; also, stock of groceries, with fixtures; cash trade. Apply to DARKIN & BENNETT, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

A GOOD PAYING SAMPLE ROOM AND CIGAR store, with household furniture of 10 rooms, for sale. Possession can be had immediately. Address L 50, Tribune office.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business (or will rent), in Pontiac, Ill. Address J. F. TURNER, Pontiac, Ill.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business. Address D 69, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE IN THE CITY OF Burlington, Iowa, for sale; situated on the principal business street; doing good business. Population of city 25,000. Reason for selling, want to quit the business. Address PERRY & MILLER, Box 303, Burlington, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, AT 170 East Adams-st., in good running order, with a good run of custom of from 100 to 150 per day. The proprietor being out of health wishes a change of climate.

FEED STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, FOR sale. Call at 41 Archer-av.

I WISH TO DISPOSE OF MY FIRST-CLASS BILliard room, one of the finest in the city. Rare chance for the right man. Cash necessary $3,000 to $5,000, balance on time. Apply to TRUESDELL & BROWN, Real Estate Brokers, 175 West Madison-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, WITH three years' lease. 388 South State-st.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN THE CITY—For sale, counters and fixtures of grocery and saloon, suitable for restaurant. Good store, $600; rent only $35 per month; one year's lease; small stock of groceries for sale at cost. Inquire at 85 North LaSalle-st.

TWO VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE; water power; five run of burrs each, viz.: "Black Hawk Mills," at Aurora, Ill., "Airdrie Mills," at Montgomery, Ill. Sold to close up an estate. For particulars and terms apply to or address I. B. WALLER, Executor, 220 State-st., Room 8.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABRAHAM WILKINS, MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 334 State, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts. Highest cash price given for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, and for every description of valuables. By sending a letter to the store will be called upon immediately.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 654 State-st.

DR. WM. HORNE, DIPLOMATED VETERINARY Surgeon. Office, Avery's Livery Stable, 192 State-st., near Monroe. Prompt attention given.

GO TO BURKE'S FLAG YARD FOR YOUR ROOF coping. 210 East Monroe-st.

LADIES, MAKE A NOTE OF THIS—MASTER SIDNEY HURLBUT, supposed to be the best penman of his age in America, will be pleased to receive orders for ladies' written visiting cards, at 489 West Madison-st. Price $1.50 per package of fifty.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS IN ANY quantity. Ye Old Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., 90 East Harrison-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES ALL Parties not to purchase any notes or other papers given by the undersigned to H. K. Taylor, as payment on them is disputed until further notice. JOHN M. FARLEY. Chicago, Nov. 15, 1872.

WANTED—A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR cash, or an interest in retail coal yard on South Side. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A CHICAGO MAN GOING TO BOSTON for the winter will attend to any business required there. References and security given. BUSINESS, 285 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE WITH AN INside door. Address SAFE, Room 12, [illegible] and name of maker.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND stages. Inquire at 152 West Monroe-st.

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES—I CAN TAKE A few more horses for the winter; storage for carriages. W. LELAND, Hinsdale Court; office, 205 Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND OMNIBUS. Parties having such for sale will call at 139 South Water-st., giving price.

WANTED—A SET OF LIGHT DOUBLE HARness, a buggy pole, a single cutter, and buffalo robe. Address, with price, E 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND A BUGGY, TOgether or separate, and pay in our goods—the Blees Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Sewing Machine; lock-stitch and in fact, they have no superior for family or manufacturing purposes. J. H. LEBOW & CO., 64 Twenty-second-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; no publicity; residence not necessary in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 250 Sampson-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT 558 WEST MADIson-st., up stairs. Apply this morning.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, for general housework. Apply at 155 Washington-st., Room 41, or Post Office, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Call immediately at 390 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN, FOR HOUSEwork in a small family at Oak Park. Good home. Call at 67 North Erie-st., between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, only.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at Evanston. Apply at Room 10, Kendall Building, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three. Call Saturday or Monday. 151 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR RIVERSIDE, Woodlawn, and city, at Mrs. HAMILTON'S; removed from 129 West Madison to 48 South Union-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COOKS AT 18 Mitchell-st., West Side; references required.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRLS at the Bigelow House, 953 Wabash-av. Reference required.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to 307 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 708 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY WOMAN TO ASsist in kitchen and make pastry; also a good laundry woman. Apply at Maulton House, Kinzie and Market.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in a private family, where second girl is kept; must understand her business. 250 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AT No. 3 South Lincoln-st. Good wages.

WANTED—GIRLS, IMMEDIATELY, AT HAT and Bonnet Frame Manufactory, 545 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS TYPE-setting; one who will work at reasonable wages per week. Apply at 464 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF 8 years' experience; best of references. Address O D W P, 213 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in bookkeeping; good penman, quick in figures, and not afraid to work; good references given; salary no object. Address N 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIable man of long experience, as cutter; is a good salesman, and willing to work. Could invest a few hundred dollars if necessary. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DENTISTS—AN EXperienced and skillful operator in dental surgery desires an engagement in this city. West Side preferred. Habits unexceptionable. Testimonials first-class. Address, for two days, H 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRINTER, BOTH JOB and news, of nearly 4 years' experience, desires a situation. Wages not so much an object as a place to complete his trade. Address X 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOK COMpositor. Would work in a job office under instructions and at reasonable wages,—$17 per week. Address P 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish brewer to stock ales, porter, &c. Any part of the State. Address C 98, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) to take care of horses or cows and do general work about the yard or garden. Cannot speak much English, but willing to learn. Address 400 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG Scotchman in some place of trust; can write and figure fair, and will give ample security. Address A 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence as travelling salesman in Michigan, for a first-class hat and cap or grocery house from Chicago; has a large acquaintance in the State; can give good references if required. Address M R S, Paw Paw, Mich., care P. O. Box 49.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian girl. Apply at 255 Milwaukee-av. Miss HANSEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one to cook, and one for second work. The best of reference can be given. Call, for three days, at 953 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer. South Side preferred. Please call Monday at 463 Twenty-sixth-st., in rear, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, and a girl to do second work or plain sewing, in a private family; no washing or ironing. Call at millinery store corner Douglas-place and Forest-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND TO take care of children or of an invalid lady. No objection to the country. Call or address Miss L. A., 221 Lincoln-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TAILoress, to work on custom work. Address 21 Pierce-st., down stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; will go by the day; family work; good reference. Address or apply at 13 Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS proofreader, correspondent, and accountant. References given. Address MARY HATHAWAY, 311 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS saleswoman in a dry goods store; speaks German and English. Address E E, Clark Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-DIARY AND MEMORANDA-book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 57 State-st.

LOST—STRAYED, OR STOLEN FROM JAMES Brown, 229 McGregor-st., near Wentworth-av., a black cow, with broad horns, long bushy tail. $10 reward if returned.

LOST—ON THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, A KING Charles spaniel, Jno. Davis engraved on collar. Any one returning to 207 West Monroe-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING A SMALL amount of money and papers. A suitable reward will be paid for same at GOSS & PHILLIPS Mfg Co., corner Clark and Twelfth-st. C. CURTIS.

LOST—A TOPAZ STONE. THE FINDER WILL BE liberally rewarded by leaving the same at A. LIPMAN'S, 27 Madison-st., or Shoyer & Co's., 63 Canal-st.

PICKED UP—ON MY PREMISES, ON THE 9TH, a red cow. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges, at JEREMIAH LORDEN'S, on Birch-st., between Taylor and Polk-sts.

TAKEN UP—A YOKE OF OXEN—OWNER CAN have same by proving property and paying expenses. Address F. McCLELLAN, corner of Ulmer and Douglas-place.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, 20TH of October, a dark bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, sheep neck, high hip bones, about 14 hands high; little white on one hind foot, very slim and homely. GRANGER & CO., 80 North Canal.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A SILver bar or brick, No. 52, belonging to the Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, 55 South Jefferson-st. It was dropped from one of their wagons, Monday, between the tunnel and Michigan-av., on Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 FOR HALF INTEREST in $1,600 new stock, and established office business; will pay you $250 monthly; references exchanged. 116 East Washington-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business, with about $4,000 to $5,000 capital; excellent chance for a good business man. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—LIVE STOCK—AN ENERgetic young Scotchman, who has been amongst sheep and cattle all his days, wishes to go in partnership with an established commission agent in the above line. Address G 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH $4,000, or who has city property on which that amount can be borrowed, to join me in a real estate speculation. $25,000 can be made in one year. Address H 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS THAT IS legitimate and well established. Address W 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established, first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigation; chance seldom offered. Apply at 149 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORtunity—A gentleman of integrity, and capable of acting as ticket seller and treasurer, to become partner in one of the most popular and best-paying exhibitions in the country. Small capital required. Address, for full particulars, J. U. VOSBURGH, 333 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN WITH $5 CAPITAL, can make $5 a day with Professor Jones' Lightning Ink Eraser; new thing, and sells at sight to all business men. Call on J. KINGSBURY, Room 17, No. 29 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF BUSINESS, QUALIfied for wholesale trade, can clear $10 to $15 a day, with our staple goods. Men for small towns wanted also. MERRILL, Manufacturing Company, 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO REALIZE FROM $150 TO $300 per month, to sell and collect orders for new goods which sell readily in every family. Address WILLARD & CO., Post Office Box 207, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS agents wanted for "Batman's Calisthenic Master," a new instrument to supplement heavy gymnastics. Recommended by physicians, clergymen, and teachers. 195 South Clark-st., Room 21.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoating and leather. For particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $15 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 44 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 307 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO LESSONS ARE GIVEN ON EASY MODERate terms, by a pianist who thoroughly understands his business. Please address M 18, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

How Cameron Was Checkmated by the President.

The Philadelphia Ring Fail to Get the Post Office.

Resignation of Solicitor General Bristow.

Judge Phillips, of North Carolina, His Successor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Brief mention was made in these despatches, last night, of the arrival of a horde of Pennsylvania politicians here, with Governor-elect Hartranft at their head, bent on the errand of securing the appointment of the Philadelphia Postmastership for one of their own number. It was also then stated how the President had concluded to receive them, and put in opposition to their claims the demand of the Civil Service rules and regulations for the promotion of the Deputy Postmaster to the vacancy. This event came off as indicated, and the cool manner in which the President received and discharged the delegation has been the Senatorial topic here ever since, especially among the crowd of disappointed and grumbling Pennsylvania politicians, headed by Senator Cameron and Governor Hartranft. At 11 o'clock this forenoon this squad was shown into the Presidential presence, and, one after another, were introduced to his Excellency through the kind offices of Secretary Robeson. Mayor Stokely, of the city of Philadelphia, acted as spokesman. He opened by reminding the President that Pennsylvania had proved the "banner State" of the Union, first in repelling Liberalism in October, and, second, by giving him the largest popular majority that any man had ever been honored with. He continued that it had been thrown out that the Civil Service rules were to be interposed to granting the desired appointment to the delegation. He assured the President that the Republican party in Pennsylvania did not have any respect for these theoretical obstacles, and that his delegation fairly represented the State on that subject. The speech of the Mayor was continued in this strain, and then finally concluded by reminding the President for the second time how much he was indebted to Pennsylvania.

The President listened to this remarkable harangue with his usual composure, standing meanwhile with one hand leaning on his office table, and the other thrown behind him. When the Mayor finished the President raised his head, looked steadily at the office-seeking delegation for a moment, and spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I do not well see how it would be proper for me to set aside the rules and regulations of the Civil Service. I some time ago determined to enforce them on every proper occasion. I think this to be suitable. Two candidates for this office are presented, both Republicans, one of them, Mr. Fairman, has been employed by the office for some time, and I am fully satisfied that he is competent to discharge the duties of Postmaster. I would like to grant your request, but I cannot conscientiously set these rules aside.

The above remarks were somewhat disconnectedly given, but their effect was electrical. The look of astonishment and wonder that came over the faces of the disappointed crowd was touching. Silently and sadly, one by one, they took up their hats and withdrew. The line of march taken by the delegation led directly to Willard's Hotel, and there the discomfited crowd gathered together to discuss the President's action. The abler and wiser politicians, like [illegible], kept a dubious silence. The younger members of this distinguished body swore terrifically. Said Charley [illegible], member elect from the Second Philadelphia District, "Hang the Civil Service. Why didn't Grant commence this business in the New York Custom House when Tom Murphy went out." Said a prominent member of the Legislature, "This is not what I worked so hard for in October, and you can bet that I wouldn't do it over again," and so the remarks went around, only more personal, and with considerable more profanity intermixed than will bear repetition.

The early train this evening bore the major portion of the delegation home, leaving only Simon Cameron behind. The President is commended on all sides, to-night, outside the clique so signally discomfited.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

Several weeks since it was mentioned, in these despatches, that the James River & Kanawha Canal Company, seconded by a strong Southern influence, would make an appeal to Congress, this winter, for aid in behalf of that enterprise. The revival of this scheme has its origin in the complaints of the West for increased transportation facilities to the seaboard. This scheme came up just after the war, for Congressional aid, but no disposition was then shown to give the appropriation asked for. It is now thought that many votes from Western Congressmen can be obtained for aid this winter. The report of the Engineers' Department, just submitted by the officers engaged in the survey of this canal, shows that a continuous water route from the Ohio to the James River is possible, and can be completed at a comparatively small cost. On behalf of this enterprise the President was waited upon to-day by Senator Lewis, Congressmen Sener and Smith, and the officers of the Kanawha Canal Company, with reference to Government aid. The President is reported as expressing himself in favor of the project, and promising to recommend action in favor of Government aid in his forthcoming annual message.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Judge Samuel J. Phillips, of Raleigh, N. C., having signified his readiness to accept the appointment of Solicitor General, was telegraphed to-day by the Attorney General to come to Washington as soon as possible. General Bristow accordingly tendered his resignation. The letter was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

To the President:

Pursuant to the purpose communicated to you verbally some months ago, I now tender my resignation of the office of Solicitor General, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor. Be assured, Mr. President, that in retiring from the office to which I was called by your generous confidence, I take with me a most grateful remembrance of your personal and official kindness during my term of office. I beg to tender my congratulations upon your re-election to the Presidency by so large a majority of your fellow-citizens, and I trust your administration for the next term may be free from many of the cares that I know have attended the first, and I have no doubt that its close will find the country satisfied with its results. Very sincerely, &c.,

B. H. BRISTOW.

General Bristow left to-night for Philadelphia, and will in a few days enter upon the duties of counsel to the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and President of the Board of Construction.

Of Mr. Bristow's successor but little is known in this city. At the Department of Justice he is said to be one of the ablest lawyers in North Carolina. He conducted the trial of the Ku-Klux prisoners in that State, and is regarded as eminently qualified for the trust selected. General Bristow first filled the office of Solicitor General, created in the reorganization of the Attorney General's office, and he retires with the best wishes of the President and members of the Cabinet, with whom he has been more or less associated during his term of office. He says that it is very gratifying to him to be succeeded by one so distinguished in the profession.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A delegation of Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, accompanied by the Indian Agent Lightfoot and interpreter, arrived here to-day. They come on to make the final arrangements for selling their present Reservation, some 16,000 acres, located in Nebraska and Kansas, and removing thence to a new Reservation in the Indian Territory.

THE JAMES RIVER CANAL.

A delegation, composed of Judge Loughridge, member of Congress-elect from Iowa, Senator Lewis, of Virginia, and Representatives-elect J. Ambler Smith and J. P. Sener, with other gentlemen, called upon the President to-day in order to lay before him the subject of the completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal, for which Government aid is desired. The value of the proposed work in the interest of cheap and capacious transportation west to the seaboard; and, in connection with a tender by the States of Virginia and West Virginia of their interests to the Government, and, after a return of the expenditure of completion, that it be made a highway, free of all tolls, except those necessary to keep it in repair, was presented to the President, and will probably, at an early day, receive the attention of Congress.

The President expressed himself sensible of the great importance of the work in its national aspects, and, after an informal interchange of opinion, the delegation withdrew, much gratified with their interview.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Spanish Minister, to-day, at the instance of his Government, called on the President, and congratulated him on his re-election. President Grant was attended by Secretary Fish.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

A special from this city to the New York *Evening Post* says:

"A delegation of prominent Philadelphia politicians, headed by Senator Cameron and Governor Hartranft, waited upon the President this morning to ask the appointment of George Trueman as Postmaster of Philadelphia. Mayor Stockley, in behalf of the delegation, presented the claims of Mr. Trueman for the position, saying that he had been very effective in keeping the Republican party in Philadelphia together, which resulted in giving such a magnificent victory on the 5th of November."

The President said, in reply, that he had committed himself to the policy of Civil Service Reform, and that the Republican party, in its National Platform, had declared in its favor, and that whenever it was possible to secure a good appointment under the Civil Service rules, he felt it to be a public duty to make a selection accordingly. As a rule, he would endeavor to reward efficiency on the part of subordinates in positions of public trust, but where it should appear that he could secure a better appointment by going outside of the Civil Service, then he should not hesitate to do so. In the present case, Mr. Fairman, the Deputy Postmaster, was highly recommended in every way as qualified for the position, and it was not denied that by his appointment the Government would secure a faithful and efficient officer. Under these circumstances, therefore, he felt he could not do otherwise than to promote Mr. Fairman to the place to be made vacant by the resignation of General Bingham, but would take into consideration all that had been said in favor of Mr. Trueman.

The delegation thereupon withdrew, and will leave for home this afternoon, fully satisfied that Mr. Fairman will be appointed.

METEOROLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Researches of the Signal Office have just been rewarded by a beautiful and highly important meteorological discovery. On the coast of England, from time immemorial, a phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientists and seamen, but Sir John Herschel and others have supposed it was peculiar and confined to England and Western Europe, which it reaches from the South Atlantic, and over which it rolls in long continued undulations from October to January, constituting an important element in the phenomenal character of a European winter.

On the 12th of November a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as is shown by the weather telegraphs. By the evening of the 13th, it had spread over nearly all of the Pacific States and Territories, Utah, and Nevada, and, at midnight, was pouring through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. On Friday it extended in unbroken magnitude from Oregon and Washington Territory eastward, through the great trough, or depression, of the Rocky Mountain backbone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and over the Western section of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable the meteorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of winter, as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of the American winter storms, showing that they originate in the Rocky Mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits, in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Southern Wyoming, the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming from over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel. As this vast aerial wave is probably, like the English wave, continued in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparatively high temperature and light precipitation in winter along Puget's Sound and eastward.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Financial advices from London indicate a constant improvement, particularly in American securities. There will be considerable gold shipment to-morrow. One house will send $500,000, and another $300,000. The time for a panic as the result of recent causes has passed, although there is a general feeling of depression, partly on account of the disappointment at the non-fulfilment of the Treasury promises on Monday and Tuesday.

MONEY.

The money market is stringent, more particularly to merchants than to brokers, who borrow on call. The best mercantile paper which can be made does not sell under 1 per cent per month, and many good names are unmarketable at even higher figures. While merchants are paying more for money than is for their good, the stock brokers, acting for speculative dealers who can afford to pay high rates, are accommodated at 7 per cent, gold, to 1-16 of 1 per cent per day. The drain of specie to Europe and the drain of currency to the interior, where the crop movements are in full operation, except the pork movement, which has not culminated, are calculated to keep the money market at least firm for some time.

Borrowers on call to-day had to pay from 7 to 1-16 per diem. The banks are shipping currency to Boston, as well as to the South and West.

The Lake Shore Directors met in this city to-day. It is reported there will be a new issue of $6,000,000 ten-year sinking fund, 7 per cent currency bonds, for finishing the double track, laying steel rails, and providing new equipment.

Private telegrams from Washington this afternoon report that the Postmaster General and Western Union Telegraph Company are at variance.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy.

GOLD

was strong and higher, advancing from 113¼ to 113¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and irregular to-day, with a tendency to lower prices. The fact that the steamer Arizona, of the Pacific Mail, is overdue about ten days, has been used to depress that stock.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

opened higher but closed a fraction lower. The floating stock of bonds in the market is now very small, the large dealers having few; and the foreign bankers who trade a good deal between this and foreign markets have also a small amount. The large amount retired by the Treasury since Grant became President, and the absorption by Europe during the same time, are the principal causes for this scarcity. The bonds now held in this country are fully nine-tenths of them in hands where they cannot be disturbed.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, but steady, with a fair inquiry for shipping extras for future. At the close the market was better for low grades, with more inquiry for spot and to arrive. In wheat there was more steadiness, owing to reports from Buffalo of a severe storm, which may check shipments thence. Shippers are not free buyers, and millers operate favorably. The market closes 2@3c better on spring, and 2c on winter. The demand is more general, as the cold weather stimulates inquiry. Pork was quiet in a wholesale way. Mess was offered at $15.50 cash. Cut meats dull and in buyers' favor. Bacon about steady, at 8¼@8¾c for long clear for November and on spot. Lard steady; sales about seventy-five lots at 8 7-16c for Western on spot; 8⅝c to arrive, December shipment, and 8⅜c for city.

THE FAR WEST.

Reported Steamship [illegible]—Mining Stocks—The [illegible] Telegraph for Sacramento—The Harbor Commission Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The sale is reported of the steamer Mahongo to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $100,000.

The sales on the San Francisco Stock Board for the week foot up $2,727,000, as follows: Raymond & Ely, $113; Savage, $93; Chollar, $71; Gould & Curry, $200; Crown Point, $117; Meadow Valley, $22; Jacket, $111. Market generally quiet.

Sailed, bark Sampson, for Callao; whalers, Jirch, Perry, and Marengo, to the Arctic.

Governor Booth is opposed to calling an extra session of the Legislature if the blunder in the civil codes relative to mortgages can be cured by a judicial decree.

The examination of Lee, Stone, Fern, and the woman Mary Pleasant, for aiding the forgers Brotherton, shows a bad condition of affairs on all sides. Geo. O'Connor, who received a portion of the reward offered, fled from the city. The general opinion is that the whole affair is a plot of the Brothertons and their friends to get the reward.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Sacramento have contracted with the Electrical Construction Company, of this city, for a fire alarm telegraph, to be constructed immediately and put to use there.

One of Governor Booth's Secretaries, Mr. Crane, in examining the books and accounts of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, discovered matters showing fraud. He claims the attention of the Grand Jury.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The Central Junta of the Carlists' organization meets to-day to discuss means to procure funds to support the insurrection in Catalonia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Despatches from General Sickles, Minister of the United States at Madrid, reports the pardon of Julius Kryzwosynski (sometimes written Kryke), who had been undergoing a sentence of ten years' imprisonment for participation in the Ryan expedition to Punto Rosa, Cuba, in 1871. Kryke, a Pole by birth, was a citizen of the United States, and distinguished himself in the volunteer army during the rebellion. For his participation against Cuba he was originally sentenced to death.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The physician in attendance upon King Amadeus has issued a bulletin stating that His Majesty is suffering from rheumatism.

An armed body of Carlists, 200 in number, under command of one Basaneo, stopped, on Wednesday night, two diligences *en route* from the French city of Perpignan to Gerona, in Spain. The leader of the Carlists insisted that the owners of the diligences shall henceforth pay him a round sum for the privilege of the road upon penalty, in case of the refusal, of the seizure of their horses.

The telegraph wires have been cut by the Carlists between Barcelona and Gerona. An engagement is reported to have occurred in the Department of Gerona, but no particulars have been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Royal Geographical Society have sent a letter of thanks to James Gordon Bennett for the part which he took in the discovery of Livingstone, and has voted Stanley a Victoria medal of 1873.

Charles Sumner left Liverpool yesterday, for New York, in the steamship Baltic.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A London letter of Nov. 2 says the London *Times* is one of the most cautious and circumspect journals in existence, but it has just printed a leader on Canada that has aroused universal British wrath. The obnoxious article was to the effect "That the Canadians had been very badly used by the British Government during the whole course of the American negotiations; that their interests had been uniformly sacrificed, and that as there was no hope of their ever having justice done by a Ministry in London, they had better cut connection at once, and set up on their own account. It assumed that the Canadians must of necessity be anxious to go. It urged them to go,—"go at once, and not to stand on the order of their going,"—and bade them God speed. The article had provoked a storm of protest and repudiation.

The correspondent adds that there are two things about as certain as anything which is only a matter of opinion can be: first, that if the Dominion asked for independence in a deliberate, authentic manner, it would get it for the asking; and second, that the Dominion will not be thrown off by England.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Government has received information from New Caledonia of the safe arrival of the transports Guerriere and Gayonne, which carried out the Communists sentenced to imprisonment in that colony.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Assembly at to-day's session adopted, by a vote of 475 to 142, the bill for the reform of the French jury system.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Crown Prince Frederick William is indisposed, and has, in consequence, been compelled to postpone his journey to Switzerland.

A despatch from Pillau says the steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Copenhagen on Monday last for Pillau, is believed to have foundered in the Baltic during the heavy gale on Wednesday, with all on board.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—A despatch from Innspruck says the sessions of the Tyrolese Diet have been closed by the Governor, in consequence of the refusal of the members to fulfil their duties.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A Cuban letter states that there are 18,000 insurgents under arms, but there is a scarcity of clothing and medicines among them. Several skirmishes have occurred lately. Spanish desertions are frequent.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall's Case—Fatal Shooting Affray—Religious Statistics—The "Missouri" Investigation—Silk-Weavers on a Strike—Congratulatory—Insurance Matters—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The statement that a change is impending in the management of the New York *Tribune* is not correct. The stockholders are harmonious, and no editorial reorganization has even been discussed. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is not going to Europe, but will continue as managing editor. Mr. Greeley, of course, will occupy the same editorial leadership as heretofore.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—District Attorney Garvin denies the report that the prosecution propose to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Mayor Hall, which has been already twice before a jury.

The silk-ribbon weavers in a West Twenty-ninth street establishment are on a strike, resisting a 35 per cent reduction of their wages.

Early this morning Michael Daugherty, John Davis, and Thomas Donnellan entered the liquor store of Patrick Roche, at the corner of Steuben and Henderson streets, in Jersey City, when Donnellan accused Davis of striking him during a quarrel they had previously. The latter said he had, and offensively added that he would "do it again." Donnellan immediately struck Davis, who drew a pistol and shot Donnellan, inflicting a fatal wound. Davis fled.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church report the receipts of the past year at $661,056; disbursements, $590,647; increase of collections over 1871, about $50,000. The pecuniary basis for missionary work for 1873 was made at $800,000; $136,000 was for foreign missions, and $70,000 for domestic missions.

It is proposed that each Episcopal Church in this city should maintain at least one missionary among the Indians.

At the investigation of the Government Inspectors to-day into the burning of the steamer Missouri, Oct. 23, near the Bahamas, where so many lives were lost, Patrick McGovern, pantryman, testified that everything was done that could be done with the means on board, to extinguish the fire, and that the boat in which he was could not remain near nor communicate with those remaining on the ship, but picked up all that jumped overboard while the boat was alongside.

Congratulatory messages were exchanged today between the Mayors of Adelaide, Australia, and New York, upon the completion of telegraphic communication.

Judge Pratt vacated his appointment of Receiver of the International Insurance Company, and Judge Fancher's appointee, Jarvis Slade, is now the permanent Receiver.

The Market Insurance Company has decided to wind up. It claims to be able to pay all liabilities and divide 25 or 30 per cent among the stockholders.

The Swiss residents are making great preparations to celebrate the 565th anniversary of Swiss independence.

The proposition to raise a fund for a monument over the remains of Walter Brown meets with favor among the boating men.

Francis Cassiday, arrested and imprisoned some months ago, on suspicion of connection with the Panormo murder, has sued Captain Ferry, of the Brooklyn police, for $10,000 damages.

Colonel McDaniel offers to match his stable in three races, against any horse or horses in the world, to be named at the post, in two, three and four mile heats, for $10,000 or $25,000 each race; the races to be run over the Saratoga Course, New York, any time between the last of July and the 1st of September, 1873.

The Philadelphia Frauds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Philadelphia *Press* says it originally stated its belief that it did not regard the October majority in Philadelphia as fraudulent, but the result of the examination proceeding before Judge Pierce, convinces it that the system of frauds in that city, Oct. 8, stands unparalleled in the history of elections in this country. The affidavits show various alterations and erasures. The revelations thus far made are confined to only thirty-five divisions of twelve wards, or about one-tenth of the vote of the city. The *Press*, therefore, asserts that the vote of Philadelphia, in October, was falsified at least ten thousand by the election officers, exclusive of repeating and ballot-box stuffing. "We now verily believe," concludes this steadfast Grant organ, "that an examination of the entire returns, and the exposure of frauds committed on them, would put the stamp of guilt upon at least five hundred men in Philadelphia; and show that Buckalew carried Philadelphia by a clear and ample majority."

BOSTON.

Digging Out the Safes—Many Prove Worthless—Temporary Buildings on Fort Hill—Confidence in the Future Growing Stronger—The Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—There are but few new items to be gathered relative to the fire. The safe of Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co., in Winthrop Square, was opened, but nothing remained of the contents, except a few charred books and papers. Messrs. Barnes, Kingsley & French recovered from their safe a lot of silverware in a damaged condition, and portions of the family jewelry partially wrecked. The safe contained a small portion of gold, which was melted.

J. C. Burrage & Co.'s safe, a Herring patent, was dug out to-day, and, on opening it, the contents were found to be in splendid condition.

The property in the larger portion of the safes recovered was ruined.

Several steamers are still playing upon the ruins.

The site of the old Fort Hill is the scene of active building operations, half-a-dozen wooden structures being already finished and in process of erection.

Lewis Cohen, employed in the Navy Yard, was terribly burned to-day, and will probably lose his eyesight, by accidentally dropping a zinc basket into a bath of liquid metal, which spattered in his face.

The following are among a long list of capitalists and owners of costly structures in the burnt district, and their losses in the fire: William Gray, $100,000; Sears' estate, $575,000; H. H. Hunnewell, $350,000; Faxon Brothers, $250,000; Simmons' estate, $800,000; Hon. William Spooner, $160,000; James M. Beebe, $200,000; E. B. Phillips, $225,000—all on buildings. Harvard College loses $200,000.

Of the thirty home companies, twelve are known to have lost beyond their means, and suspended. These are the North America, Eliot, Tremont, Mutual Benefit, Prescott, Manufacturers', Firemen's, Suffolk, Washington, Neptune, Boston, Franklin, and Merchants'. Some of the suspended companies announce that they will subscribe new stock and resume again.

The City Surveyor will stake off lots on the city property for burnt-out parties to-day, and rebuilding by the hide, leather, and boot and shoe men will begin immediately. The city will charge the tenants 6 per cent on the assessed value of the property.

The funeral of young Frank D. Olmstead, a cousin of Richard H. Dana, who was fatally injured in a heroic and successful endeavor to save the lives of seven firemen, took place at Cambridge yesterday, and was very largely attended. He was but 17 years old, and had just left the Cambridge High School with honors.

As the sufferers by the fire become better acquainted with the nature and extent of their losses, the feeling of confidence grows stronger that both home and foreign insurance offices will, in time, liquidate their entire debts. The salvage is found to vary from 25 to 60 per cent, and as schedules of the saved property are being made out as rapidly as possible and policies and proofs of losses are in some cases already sent in, the work of adjustment will be pushed forward with the utmost celerity.

Between $300,000 and $400,000 worth of goods which were stolen have been recovered, and a lot of unclaimed property awaits identification at the City Hall.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Comptroller of the Currency Knox has returned from Boston. He reports that the loans of banks in that city are $87,000,000, the surplus $20,000,000, and their loss only $1,500,000. He says the financial prospects, in view of these facts, are cheerful, and business is fast resuming its usual channels.

MOMENCE, Ill., Nov. 15.—There will be a grand ball given at Worcester & Lane's Hall, in this place, next Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, for the benefit of the Boston sufferers.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 15.—The Bangor Insurance Company will pay every dollar of its losses at Boston, without impairing its capital. The National Insurance Company has suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Several thousand dollars were subscribed this afternoon in aid of the Boston sufferers.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 15th says: "Large gangs of workmen have cleared out the main thoroughfares, torn down many walls and cleared up some great heaps of granite, bricks, and rubbish. Devonshire street is now open to Winthrop square on the north end, and about half through from Sumner street to the same point. High street is open through almost the entire length, and Sumner street throughout. Congress street is opened nearly to Perkins on the north, and nearly to Purchase on the south ends, and Purchase street is partially cleared. But there is yet a vast deal to be done, and heaps and towers of ruins, picturesque and grim, still stand. Morton place and Hawley streets are yet choked with brick and stone; so, also, are Arch and Otis streets. In Congress street are huge masses of broken granite and bricks, in some places four [illegible] deep, and blackened bales of wool and twisted iron and broken pillars. The tower of Old Trinity, a grand old ruin, still stands, with the rear gable and part of the side walls. The front of the stores of Macullar & Williams, and Parker, on Washington street, are still up.

The guarded district grows smaller and smaller each day. Yesterday the line was considerably contracted, and to-morrow a large portion of the territory on Tuesday closed to the public will be opened.

The *Herald* says: The matter of laying out the burnt district upon a new plan is receiving the personal attention of a large number of citizens and city officials. There are two distinct propositions, one of which will, no doubt, be eventually adopted. The first may be called the popular one, and is this: The passage of a law at a special session of the Legislature, authorizing the city to take possession of the whole territory; to obliterate all present streets and property lines, so far as necessary, and lay out the district upon an entirely new plan, with a system of wide, straight streets, and sell the land bordering upon them to those who wish to occupy it with buildings for business purposes. The advantages of this are readily seen, but if it is done the whole present system of sewerage and paving must be overthrown, and gas and water pipes, sidewalks, hydrants and cellar walls, a majority of which are yet intact and very valuable, must be torn up and rendered almost worthless. The cost would of course be enormous. The second plan is the conservative one. This contemplates the widening, straightening, and extending of streets, perhaps the discontinuance of small portions of some streets, and the general improvement of present lines. This plan, although not effecting so radical and thorough an improvement as the first, necessitates far less of trouble in its accomplishment.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The Michigan State Relief Committee to-day turned over to Governor Baldwin, to be given to Boston, the balance of the $10,000 remaining in their hands, of the money contributed to the Michigan sufferers by the October fires of last year.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Missouri Corporators of the Centennial Board of Finance met in St. Louis, on Thursday, and organized by electing Arthur B. Barrett, of St. Louis, President, and N. C. Busch, of Jefferson City, Secretary. Rules to govern the Board were adopted, and a plan to secure subscriptions of stock was put into operation.

—Arrangements are being made at Quincy, Mass., to give a public welcome to Charles Francis Adams, who is expected home next Monday.

The State Auditor received notice yesterday that the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago had been adjudged bankrupt by confession in the United States Circuit Court.

The Belleville Nail Mill Company came before the United States District Court of Southern Illinois, yesterday, on a petition of its creditors to be adjudged bankrupt. The plea denying alleged bankruptcy was by the leave of the Court withdrawn, and the question will be submitted to a jury. The case is set down for the 22d day of November.

The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen on Friday adopted a resolution directing the Law Committee and City Solicitor to report an ordinance for the more safe construction of houses against fires, and for the prevention of Mansard roofs as now constructed.

Mr. Linton, agent of a pottery establishment of Baltimore, was found dead in his room at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, on Friday morning, supposed from heart disease or apoplexy.

The celebrated Barnes Will case was concluded at Mount Vernon, Ind., on Friday, by a verdict against admitting the alleged will to probate. The amount of property involved is $700,000. The Indiana State Spiritualist Association was the plaintiff.

The directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at a meeting on Friday, passed a resolution urging the City Council to increase the efficiency of the fire department, by an addition to the "plant" now in use.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagrations Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The fire in Disston's saw factory was caused by the explosion of an oil can. Three buildings were destroyed, valued, with their contents, at $150,000. Insured for $156,000. Four other buildings, belonging to the works, were saved by the firemen. The buildings covered nearly all the squares bounded by Front, Haydock, Carroll, and Laurel streets, and gave employment to a thousand workmen. The business of Disston amounted to $2,000,000 per annum. The fire will cause merely a temporary inconvenience.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 15.—The large furniture store of Bailey & Smith, on Massachusetts street, was burned last night. The loss is about $30,000; insurance, $7,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—A *Chronicle* special, dated Charlestown, W. Va., says: "The *Journal* Building, with its printing material, was burned this morning. The loss is about $7,000."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—At 8 o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in the wood-work department of the Michigan Central car shops, which burned down in half an hour. The building and contents were worth $110,000, and are insured, it is said, for nearly their full value. The fire was accidental in its origin. Among articles destroyed were many valuable patterns.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 15.—A fire occurred on the levee in this city to-day, destroying four buildings, owned principally by Haight & Hiner. Several other buildings in the vicinity were damaged, and for a time the destruction of the Quincy Railroad depot was threatened. Loss about $5,000; principally covered by insurance.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—A fire at Sharon, Pa., destroyed Hofinee, Gibson & Co.'s grist mill. The fire had just been put in the furnaces for the first time. Loss, $20,000.

TWO BORGIAS.

A Coroner's Jury Find a True Bill Against a Wife and Daughter for Poisoning the Husband and Father.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.—The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to-day in the case of Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, supposed to have been poisoned by members of his family on the 1st of October, that the deceased came to his death from the effects of strychnine mixed in a dose of seidlitz powder, administered by Frances L. Mann, and that Mary E. Smith was custodian of the key of a closet in which was found a vial of said poisonous drug.

Mrs. Mann is the daughter and Mrs. Smith the wife of deceased. Dr. Smith was an Episcopal clergyman, and President of the St. Augustine College, of this city. The affair has caused great excitement, as all parties held high social position. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann were committed to the County Jail this evening. Applications will be made by counsel for their release on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The sentiment of the community is divided as to the guilt of the parties. The stomach and brains of the deceased were examined by Dr. Geuth, of Philadelphia, upon whose professional opinion the jury rendered a verdict.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, is at the Tremont House.

Hon. Wm. Blodgett, of Tama, Iowa, is at the Briggs House.

Hon. T. J. Merryfield, of Valparaiso, Ind., was at the Briggs House yesterday.

H. H. Safford, Mayor of Marquette, Mich., was at the Tremont House yesterday.

General Craft J. Wright, of Cincinnati, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Commodore S. B. Coulsen, of Sioux City, was at the Briggs House yesterday.

A large quantity of female wearing apparel awaits an owner at the Madison Street Police Station. Some of the articles are marked "J. M."

"The Campbells Are Coming" is the favorite song of [illegible] at the present time. Even those who are pretty sure [illegible] themselves sing it with refreshing gusto.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday: R. B. Hasilton and O. Metcalf, Pittsburgh; William S. King and John Gibson, Minneapolis; William Colcord, St. Louis.

Edward Reib, a stonemason, residing at No. 729 North Halsted street, died suddenly, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the effects of intemperance. He was 35 years of age, and a married man.

John W. Young, of Salt Lake City, eldest son of Brigham, was at the Sherman yesterday, *en route* for New York. He was quietly toasting his toes in the office of the Sherman last evening.

The following were at the Briggs House yesterday: F. R. Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Myer, Philadelphia; Hon. J. Funk, Bloomington; Sylvester Marr, Portland, Me.; Captain L. E. Campbell, U. S. A.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. Wooly and W. Kelly, New Zealand; S. E. Mosher, Council Bluffs; J. Arthur Hope, San Francisco; H. H. Bailey, Sacramento; J. A. Barnes, Arkansas; W. A. Gavett, Nashville.

Work on the foundation of the new Custom House was suspended at noon on Thursday, owing to the advent of cold weather. The architects of the new County Jail, Messrs. Armstrong and Egan, ordered their workmen to desist at noon on the same day.

Adolph Colby, of No. 205 South Desplaines street, was attacked by two men near the corner of Van Buren and Jefferson streets, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, and robbed of his wallet. Colby stabbed one of his assailants with a small pocket-knife, but both succeeded in making their escape.

The schooner Amaranth collided with the Eighteenth street bridge at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and almost overturned it into the river. The structure will be disabled for a week or two, and will require repairs to the value of $800. The schooner's jib-boom was carried away in the collision.

There is said to be a movement on foot in the Twelfth Ward for the organization of an independent fire company. The citizens will furnish the house and men if the city will provide the apparatus and horses. While at fires the company will act under the authority of the regular Fire Marshals.

Mr. Chatfield, proprietor of a cigar store at No. 101 Twenty-second street, complains that his place of business was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of some money, a revolver, and about 1,500 cigars. The theft was committed while a bright gaslight was burning in the store, which fact (Mr. Chatfield says) "goes to show the efficiency of our police."

Officer Hickey, of the Madison Street Police Station, discovered fire in the basement of the two-story frame building, Nos. 144 and 146 North Union street, at 6 o'clock last evening, and extinguished it, with the aid of the occupant, Mr. N. J. Goss. The damage to the building amounted to about $20. It is owned by L. Reichberg, and occupied as a packing house.

John McLaughlin, the club-swinger, Nellie Revare, and Ella Gilman were arrested on a warrant, last night, charging them with having conspired to seduce a little girl named Lucinda Taylor, residing at No. 846 State street. The girls are said to be disreputable characters. McLaughlin claims that the arrest is a conspiracy to injure him, and denies all knowledge of the alleged crime.

Professor Colbert wishes it to be understood that the eclipse was not of his ordering, otherwise it would have been a success. He suspects a "corner" among the heavenly bodies, but hopes in a short time to be able to give particulars, as usual. Holding to the venerable theory that the moon is made of green cheese, he fears a disturbance in the local markets, but predicts no trouble abroad.

The Caledonian Rifles will give, during the winter, a series of social parties to their friends, at No. 68 West Lake street. The first one will occur on Wednesday evening, the programme to consist of songs, readings, and recitations, after which there will be dancing. If successful, the parties will occur at short intervals. Tickets, free of charge, can be obtained from the members of the company.

A five-year old desperado named Frank O'Neil was brought before Justice Banyon yesterday on a warrant charging him with having committed an assault with a deadly weapon. It was shown in evidence that the wretched boy had offended the laws of his country by throwing stones at the children of Michael Collins, with whom he had been playing. The Justice discharged him on the ground that a child under 10 years of age cannot commit a crime.

Commissioner Hoyne and Deputy Collector Ayars were before the Grand Jury yesterday giving testimony in the investigation of the alleged swindle in the letting of contracts for the Marine Hospital. Ex-Collector McLean was not subpœnaed, as he was not present when the bids were opened. He was invited to attend and witness the opening, but declined on the ground that public bids for a United States contract should be opened in the Collector's office, and not in the private office of any gentleman—even a member of Congress.

The Western avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Western avenue and Monroe street, having been enlarged and refurnished throughout, will be dedicated to-morrow. The following eminent divines will preach: Rev. W. C. Dandy, at 10:30 a. m.; Rev. Chas. H. Fowler, at 2:30 p. m., and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, at 7:30 p. m. All who are friendly to the cause are cordially invited to attend these services. There is room for a large number, the seating capacity having been increased more than 100 per cent. It is hoped that the friends of this young church will turn out *en masse*, and thus give encouragement to this enterprise.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND PATTI-MARIO CONCERT.

The second Patti-Mario concert was given last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church to a much larger audience than that which attended the first, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. It is due to the West Siders to say that, notwithstanding they have no public conveyances at present, they have evinced a creditable determination to go to concerts, even if they have to go on foot. The audience also was much more brilliant than that in the South Division, and exceeded it in enthusiasm, and very decidedly so in the matter of encores. They are good encorers west of the river. Almost everything on the programme was encored, and although the practice was carried, as it generally is, to a ridiculous extent, still the heartiness of the applause and the prevailing enthusiasm had a very perceptible effect upon the artists, who, on the evening previous, had met with a very respectful degree of coldness. The result was, that the West Siders got much the best concert of the two. The programme was an admirable one, and opened with the *andante* movement from the Kreuzer sonata of Beethoven, for violin and piano, played by Carreno and Sauret in excellent style. The beautiful movement was interpreted with great freedom, although its effect was somewhat marred by an unexpected accompaniment of snapping steam-pipes in the auditorium, which made both the artists restless and nervous. Sauret's playing of the "Di Tanti Palpiti" was marked by a delicious quality of tone, and the most admirable mastery of technique. Few violinists who have ever played here have combined these two features in such perfection. He received a hearty encore, to which he replied with a transcription from "Lucia," in which the violin fairly sang the melodies. Patti sang in the first part the familiar "Bolero" from the "Sicilian Vespers," and in the second part, the equally familiar "Swiss Echo Song," and, of course, carried off her customary encores. To the first she replied with an exquisite French song, "Le Chanson de l'Abeille," by Masse, from "La Reine Topaze," which was admirably adapted to her voice. Carreno played the Liszt fantasia on "Rigoletto" very dashingly, and with a splendid grasping of octaves. She plays these highly ornamented transcripts with an irresistible fervor and grace, and without those faults which mark her style in slower movements. Miss Cary was handsomely received and sang with her customary good taste and feeling. What is said once of Mario must be always said of him, and yet he met with a cordial greeting, and carried off his share of the encores. Altogether, the concert was more enjoyable than the first one, partly because the programme was a better one, and partly because there was a more appreciative audience in attendance. And all this, without being up to the average of the Patti concerts of old.

The last concert will be given this afternoon at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and as the seats are already going off very rapidly, a large house may be anticipated. In addition to the numbers given below on the programme, Mlle. Patti will sing the "Laughing Song," by request. The programme is as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Duet—For Piano and Solo. Fantasie on Themes from William Tell. Osborne & Deberiot
2. [illegible] "[illegible] d'amore" ... Donizetti
Evasio Scolari.
3. Violin Solo—Fantasia on Themes from "Othello" ... Ernst
Emile Sauret.
4. Song—"Last Rose of Summer."
Carlotta Patti.
5. Piano Solo—Ballade, in A flat ... Chopin
Teresa Carreno.
6. Duet—Per Valli ... Biangini
Annie Louise Cary and Sig. Mario.

PART SECOND.

1. Violin Solo—Le Streghe ... Paganini
Emile Sauret.
2. Aria—No, no, no, from "The Huguenots." ... Meyerbeer
Annie Louise Cary.
3. Romanza—Spirito Gentil, from "Favorita." ... Donizetti
Signor Mario.
4. Waltz Song—Une folie a Rome ... Ricci
Carlotta Patti.
5. Piano Solo—Polonia ... Gottschalk
Teresa Carreno.
6. Trio—Proteggo il giusto Cielo, from "Don Juan." ... Mozart
Carlotta Patti, Miss Cary, and Signor Mario.

Insurance.

Only the best insurance that can be had, is what careful people are procuring just now. The Phenix, of Brooklyn, with cash assets of over $2,000,000, on Nov. 1, had at risk in the burnt district of Boston $450,000. By declaring moderate dividends, insisting on adequate rates, and thus securing a large surplus fund, in addition to its capital ($1,000,000) the Boston loss is met with as much promptness and as little difficulty as was the Company's Chicago losses last year. The income of the Phenix for 1871 was $1,423,000. The Company is used to big losses, provides for them, and will pay them. Parties who desire a Phenix policy will find R. S. Critchell, Agent, at No. 127 LaSalle street.

Steam to Italy.

The Anchor line steamship Napoli will sail from the company's pier, No. 20 North River, New York, for Genoa, calling at Gibraltar, on Saturday, Nov. 23. Cabin passage, $80, or $90 currency. Apply to Henderson Brothers, 324 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Found Guilty.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—The Louisville Presbyteria rendered a verdict of guilty against Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Roberson on charges of drunkenness, licentiousness, and falsehood, and sentenced him to be deposed from the ministry and suspended from the privileges of the churches until he shows repentance fitting him for membership.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—PASSED UP—Propellers Arizona and Dubuque; schooners Morey and Thomas Gawn.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Fountain City, Benton, and Plymouth.

WIND—West.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—Steamships Java from New York, and Samaria from Boston, arrived at Moville. Steamship India, from New York, arrived.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—BEEVES—The market opened firm this week and has maintained a marked degree of activity. The attendance of buyers was good, and good cattle were freely bought at an advance of from ¼@½c. Common stock hangs on hand, there being little demand for it, but premium is bought directly it reaches the market. The supply this week is larger than last, but the average quality is about the same. Some of the best offerings were purchased by a Mr. Vesey for shipment to Bermuda.

MILCH COWS—The receipts have been small with an active demand, and all of good quality, were quickly bought at from $50.00@75.00.

WORKING OXEN—Demand light, and prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm, with a steady demand for both local and Eastern markets. The quality of the offerings is about the average with Western at 5⅛@5⅝c; State 4¾@5c. We quote the following sales: William Lester [illegible] Illinois at 5¾c per lb, averaging 240 lbs; 98 do at [illegible] per lb, averaging [illegible]; 97 do at 5½c, averaging [illegible] per cwt, averaging 296 lbs; 171 Ohio, [illegible] do at $5.45 [illegible] averaging 242 lbs; 96 do at $5.45 per cwt, [illegible] per lb, averaging [illegible] lbs; 179 do at $5.75, averaging 296 lbs. There [was a] marked scarcity of choice lots. The ruling price of fine wool sheep is firm at 5@5½c; coarse wool, 4½@5½c. Lambs, 5½@8½c.

HOGS—The market opened dull, and there was a consequent falling of in prices. The demand then became somewhat active for both Eastern and local trade. Sales were: 100 at $5.35, average 275 lbs; 127 do at $5.24, average 190 lbs; 90 do at $5.30 per cwt, average 279 lbs; 90 do at 5½c per pound, average 286 lbs; 77 Illinois at $5.40 per cwt, average 263 lbs; 150 Ohio at $5.20 per cwt, average 260 lbs; 80 do at $5.20, average 270 lbs; 100 do at $5.25, average 263 lbs.

MARRIED.

LAW—LANE—In this city, Nov. [illegible], by Rev. [illegible] Ryder, D.D., Mr. Charles F. Law and Miss [illegible] Lane.

DIED.

NUGENT—In Chicago, Friday, Nov. 15, John [illegible], of Newtown Saville, County Tyrone, Ireland, [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] First-av., the 17th inst., at 11:30 a. m., by carriages to [illegible] Cemetery.

BEESLY—On Nov. 14, Edmund Beesly. Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] South Clark-st., 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Friends of the family invited to attend.

Boston and New York papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., South Canal-st.,

On Wabash-av.

Corner of Fifty-ninth-st.

231 Feet Northwest Corner.

231 Feet Northeast Corner.

Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, fronting feet on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block 18, fronting east on Lexington-av.

EGANDALE,

Between Elm (55th) and Walnut (54th) [illegible]

Lots 34 and 35, Block 2, in Blanchard's Subdivision, in Sec. 25, Town 40.

Title perfect. Terms made known at the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK

FRONTING ON

South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

By Wm. A. Butters & Co. AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park, and accessible by DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city every day, and only two blocks each way from depots.

Fine houses already built and occupied; streets finely graded; ground high and dry; in every respect FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six months, $50 in one year, $50 in two years; balance in three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Contracts to date on day of sale.

Title unquestionable. Plats are now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, ANOTHER GRAND SALE OF Household Furniture, CARPETS, PIANOS, ETC.

Several parlor suits, [illegible] Also 1 elegant suit, cost $450. Two marble-top chamber sets. Fifteen crates of W. G. Crockery. Ten casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 100 dozen new shawls, Brussels and wool carpets, oil cloth, gilt window-shades, office desks, [illegible] show cases, French and German plate mirrors, express wagon.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9 a. m. [illegible]

The entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch of a Boston house, commission dealers in

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

will be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities [illegible] the Boston fire.

A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS

will be sold at the same time.

Retailers of fine goods have never had such an opportunity to stock up.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

100 CANARY BIRDS

To be sold, without reserve, on Saturday, Nov. 16, at [illegible] o'clock. This sale is peremptory, to close the lot.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning, The Balance of Elegant Chromos, To Close the Lot.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Saturday's Sale of Furniture This Morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

We offer at our large and attractive stock [illegible]

GOLD BAND CHINA SETS, Elegant Toilet Sets, Furniture of All Kinds, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF Condemned Houses

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to [illegible]-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved [illegible] premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

On SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., [illegible] will

POSITIVELY BE CLOSED:

50 Rolls [illegible] Carpets.
15 Rolls Oilcloth.
20 Black Walnut Bedsteads.
20 Black Walnut Bureaus.
20 Black Walnut Washstands.
50 Lounges.
Large line Table Cutlery.
50 pair Blankets and Horse Covers.
Large line Second-hand Carpets.
50 new Parlor Sets.
Also, the entire Furniture of a Hotel and Boarding-house.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

INSURANCE.

Reliable INSURANCE

UNDERWRITERS' Agency OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS $4,000,000

Losses by Boston Fire will not exceed $1,000,000.

At a meeting of the Directors of the GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA, and REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Companies, held Nov. [illegible], it was unanimously resolved to make good any deficiency that might [illegible] by assessment. The "UNDERWRITERS'" continues as SOUND and CONSERVATIVE as ever.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF DAYTON, OHIO.

Cash Assets, - - $300,0[illegible]

No Agency in Boston. No Loss in Boston. The "FIREMEN'S" is a purely Western Company, and [illegible] a few Agencies outside of Ohio [illegible] stands in the front rank of Western Companies.

UNION INSURANCE CO. OF BANGOR, ME.

Cash Assets, - - $540,0[illegible]

The losses of the "UNION" in Boston will not exceed $150,000, and will be paid promptly and in full, leaving surplus equal to capital.

For Policies in the above reliable companies apply to

JAMES B. FLOYD, AGENT, [illegible] LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.